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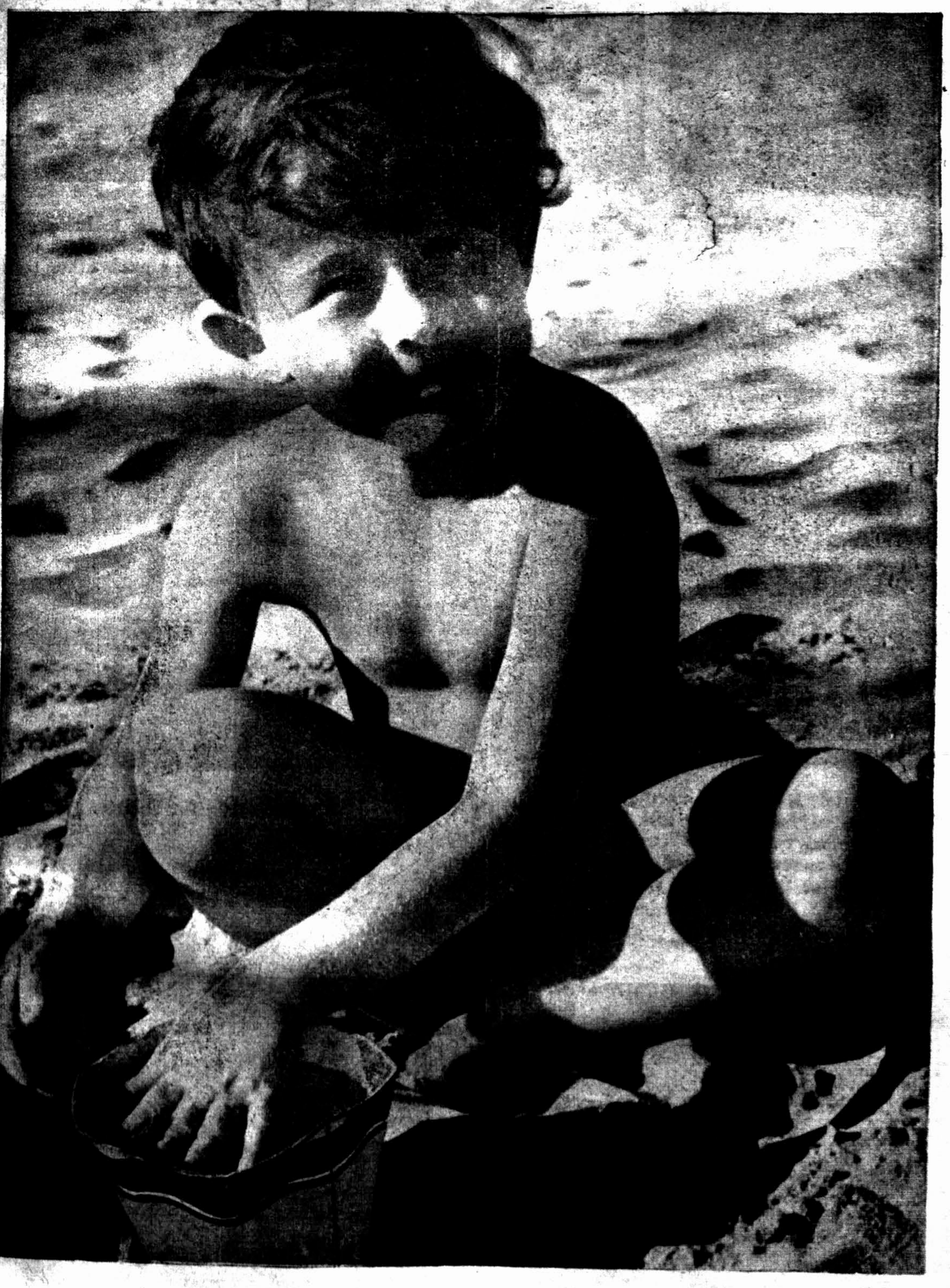
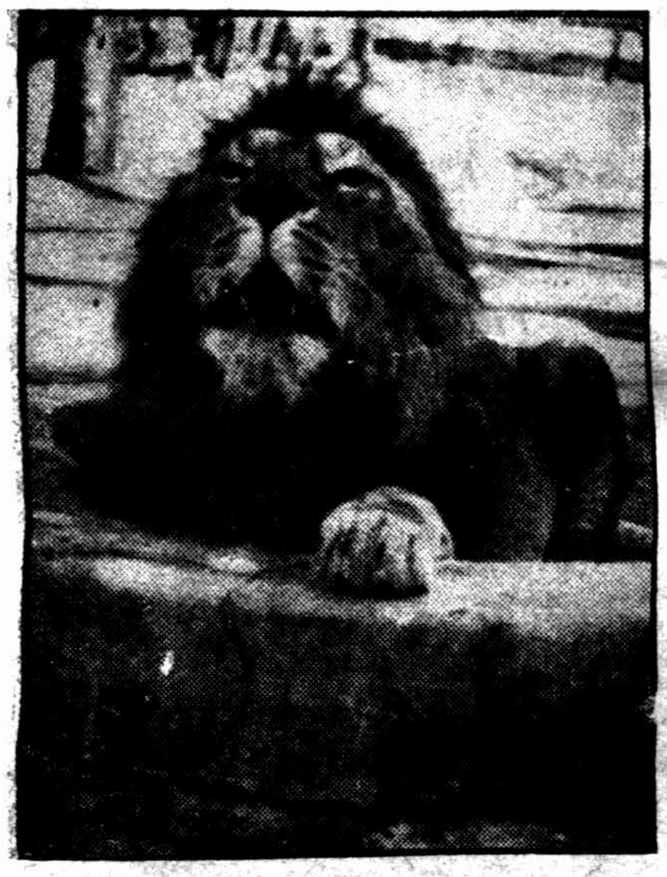
On The Sands Of Time

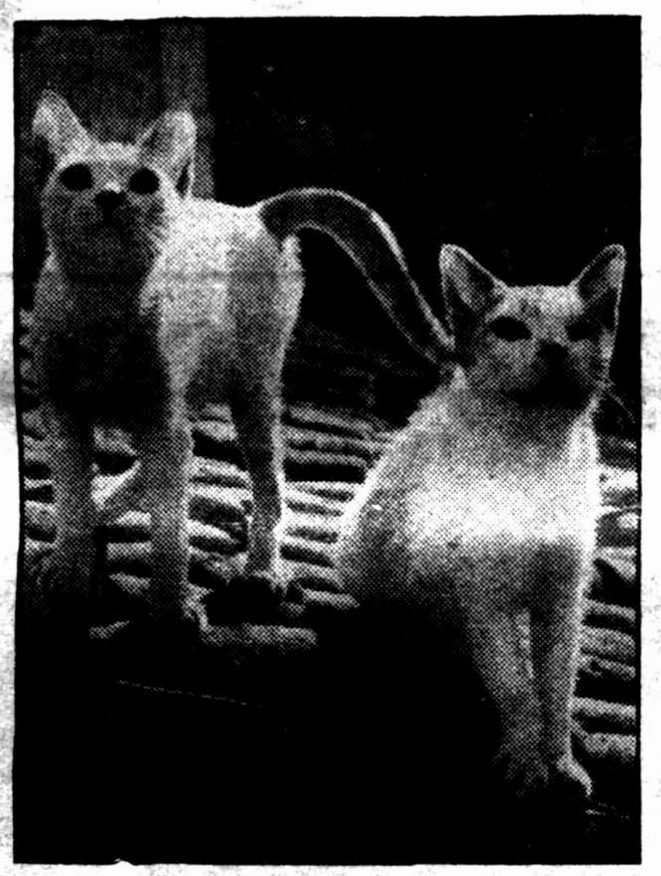


WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR

ANIMALS GO A. R. P.



He is the Chief Warden and stands ready for all emergencies.



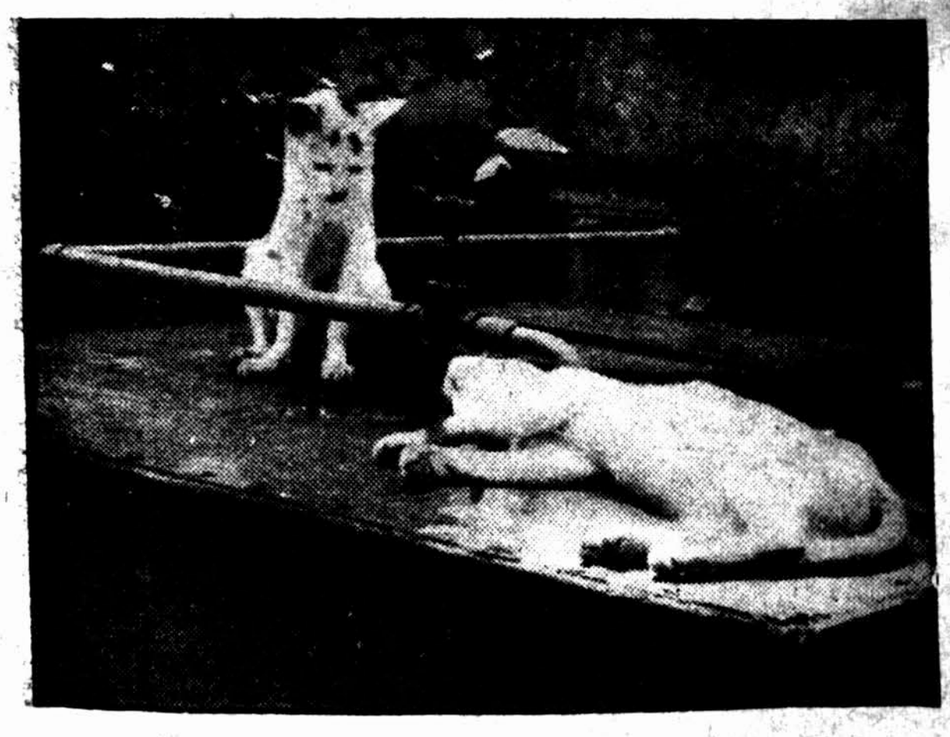
They are the roof spotters. They appear obviously scared but are making a brave show. Tails up!—is their motto.

They seem to have got the fright of their lives and are hugging each other to keep up their morale!

The chap on the left is a Civic Guard and is giving a demonstration of how to lie low when the sirens go. The other two fellows are however, carrying on their normal activities unconcerned. "What is a bomb or two before those damned lice?"

Rushing for shelter.

Photos By Dr. B. F. Ferreira



Guarding a casualty until the ambulance arrives.

The raiders have passed away. "I'm glad you are safe", says Puss.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 28, 1941

NAZIS FEAR GUERILLAS

Is There No Lawrence To Lead Them?

The V campaign is now generally recognised as the symbol of the revolt that will take place all over Europe on a pre-arranged date.

Individual defiance and acts of sabotage will give place to guerrilla warfare. How will that warfare be conducted?

In a world famous reference book is a lengthy article on "The Science of Guerilla Warfare". Most of it is exceedingly abstruse. The author says of his exposition "The British military authorities did not follow all these arguments" which perhaps, is not altogether surprising, for guerilla warfare is analysed in terms of algebra, biology and psychology. The interest lies in the authorship of the article which the index reveals as T. E. Lawrence, better known, perhaps, as Lawrence of Arabia.

Fortunately Lawrence, who brought all his learning and genius to the science of guerilla warfare, provides a comparatively simple summary of his conclusions:

Decisive Factors

"Rebellion must have an unassailable base, something guarded not merely from attack, but from the fear of it: such a base as the Arab revolt had in the Red Sea ports, the desert, or in the minds of men converted to its creed. It must have a sophisticated alien enemy, in the form of a disciplined army of occupation too small to fulfil the doctrine of acreage...

"It must have a friendly population, not actively friendly, but sympathetic to the point of not betraying rebel movements to the enemy. Rebellions can be made by 2 per cent active in a striking force and 98 per cent, passively sympathetic. The few active rebels must have the qualities of speed and endurance, ubiquity and independence of arteries of supply. They must have the technical equipment to destroy or paralyse the enemy's organised communications...

"In fifty words: Granted mobility, security (in the form of denying targets to the enemy), time, and doctrine (the idea to convert every subject to friendliness) victory will rest with the insurgents, for the algebraical factors are in the end decisive, and against them perfections of means and spirit struggle quite in vain".

Simple Strategy

T. E. Lawrence conducted the most successful guerilla campaign in history, reducing 100,000 Turkish regulars to impotency and freeing a large territory. When he wrote on guerilla warfare not long before his death he probably never conceived that one day the whole of Europe would become a potential field for it. But the system he worked out applies remarkably to-day.

He flew in the face of military axioms. Instead of seeking out the enemy and trying to destroy him, he avoided him and sought only to destroy his material. Instead of trying to weld the different tribes into a single military unit, he made use of their differences to produce the effect of mobility, getting first one and then another to strike so that the Turks did not know where to concentrate their forces.

British assistance was deliberately kept at not more than one Englishman for every 1,000 Arabs, except for a few armoured car units. But the British did supply dynamite in large quantities and every one of the guerillas learned to use it. Lawrence calculated that the Turks would need one fortified post of 20 men for every four square miles, and that they would need 600,000 men instead of the 100,000 they had to hold the large territories. It is obvious that the Germans are "spread thin" in Europe in exactly the same way. In face of guerilla tactics in all the occupied territories they could not fulfil the "doctrine of acreage".

Two-Edged Weapon

Technical weapons have changed since 1918 and it has been argued that guerilla warfare cannot be started on the continent because aeroplanes and motors enable the occupying forces to be mobile. The Arabs "disappeared" into the desert and the most mobile force cannot pursue something which does not exist. The guerillas on the continent will find safety not in great spaces but in congestion—their mission accomplished they will become just "one of the crowd".

It is probable that the Germans would seek vengeance by punishing whole villages and even towns. But this is a two-edged weapon. The French tried it against the first real guerillas, the Spaniards during the Peninsula War. It was estimated that the Spaniards "knocked off" an average of 100 French soldiers a day, using a hundred different methods.

"Reprisals" simply resulted in the guerillas replying in kind. The horrors, records Sir John Fortescue, the great historian of the Peninsula Wars, culminated with the guerillas sawing a French general in two. Though most of the bands were only a few hundred strong, they broke the French armies in mind, body and soul. In the end French soldiers were joining them.

Best Expression

Some bands were little better than desperate brigands. Others were of the same type as Cromwell's Ironsides and began each raid with mass. Their leaders came from every class, including the priests. "Taken altogether they wrought great things for the liberation of their country" says Sir John Fortescue, "and were perhaps the best expression of the national will to victory."

Their work is commemorated in the word guerilla which comes from the Spanish guerra, which incidentally explains why the word is correctly spelt with two "r's". The Hague Conference of 1899 recognised guerrillas

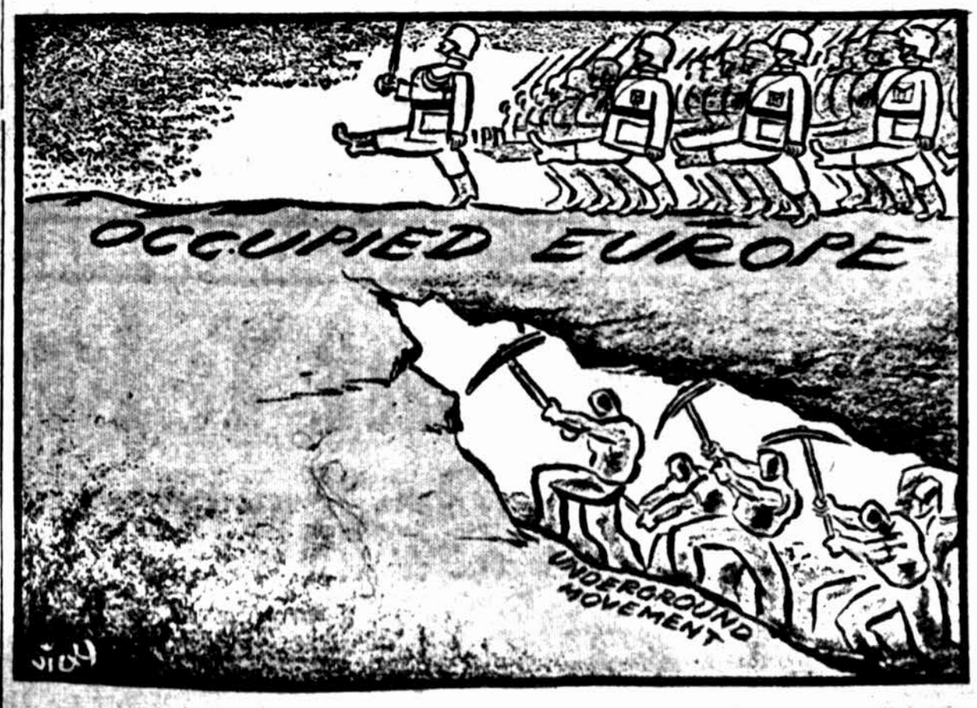
Much has been written about guerrillas in the Russian campaign, but regular soldiers left behind to cut off panzer columns hardly fit the recognised definition, although of course, they may use guerrilla tactics. I estimate that according to Lawrence's doctrine of acreage the Germans need 5,000,000 men merely to hold Western Russia in the face of guerrilla warfare.

Immense Possibilities

It is probable in Poland that something like guerilla warfare has already started. Even the German papers have had to admit the existence of "bandits" and periodically death notices appear in batches in the party papers which suggest that actions have been fought against Polish guerrillas.

What Europe needs to-day is a leader to inspire and direct the forces which exist as Lawrence inspired and led the Arabs. If the Germans have bombers, the new guerilla leader would have the advantage of wireless enabling him to direct his forces acting thousands of miles apart.

The possibilities are immense. Have we a genius able to perceive them and present the Germans with the problem not of a two or three front war but with a war of a thousand "fronts" that are never twice in the same place?



DANGER! MEN AT WORK!

(Courtesy—"News Chronicle").

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Front Cover Photo by Dr. R. F. Ferreira.

1. Which Indian town is known as "Bharat Ki Thermopylae"
2. Where is Greenwich village?
3. Which country has the dubious distinction of having the first and original Quisling?
4. How many prime ministers did Britain have during the the last war?
5. Can you name the Indians who won the Nobel Prize?

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

RUSSELL OF 'THE TIMES'

He Still Remains The First And Greatest Of War Correspondents

His exposure of the conditions in which the British army in Crimea lived and fought—and died—turned out the British Government of the day.

"The first and greatest of war correspondents". So runs the inscription on Russell's memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's.

Russell himself thought the title of war correspondent 'rather absurd' and he was not strictly the first.

There were correspondents of a sort with the army of Gustavus Adolphus; Russell's own paper sent Henry Crabb Robinson, the diarist, to Corunna in 1808. In 1837 the "Morning Post" sent its music critic, C. L. Gruneisen, to the Carlist War, just as in 1939 the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" was to send its music critic, Richard Capell, to the French Army. Gruneisen, with Captain Henningsen, of "The Times", saw fighting and the inside of a prison.

Yet Russell was, in a true sense, the first, the first and the greatest. Atkin's Life of Russell, published thirty years ago, and too long out of print, is by a man who knows why. J. B. Atkins still alive, was himself a correspondent of courage and distinction. He writes of a man who, though others had gone to the wars for their newspapers, was the first to make a life and a career of 'special correspondence' from the Repeal meetings of the forties in Ireland to the day in 1882 when, out of harness at last, he saw the British Army move to its desert positions for the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

The Matchless

Others, even when Atkins was writing, had seen possibly as many campaigns. To-day one thinks not only of H. W. Nevinson and the older men but of the English and American youngsters who can match the 'Crimea 1854, India 1857, United States of America 1861, France 1870, South Africa 1879', of Russell's memorial, with 'Manchuria, Abyssinia, Spain, France, Finland, Norway, Greece. Indeed, we are all war correspondents now, the stay-at-homes who have covered London's raids, or Plymouth's, or Merseyside's, as well as the hundred or so 'accredited' Englishmen and Americans with their khaki uniforms and licences.

Russell never had a uniform, or a licence. He never saw an air-raid. Yet 'Russell of 'The Times' is still the matchless war correspondent. Listen to Atkins: 'Russell "saved the remnant" of the British Army in the Crimea; his first letter from Cawnpore in the Mutiny secured the suppression of the policy of indiscriminate executions; in the American Civil War he helped Englishmen to change their minds and to see that the Federal cause was the cause of justice and truth: in the Austro-Prussian War, though he was "only a civilian" he implored the War Office to adopt the "needle-gun" before it was too late: and for several years he insisted, in the face of much expert obscurantism, that a mistake had been made in 1863 in reverting to muzzle-loading artillery....The positive value of his presence in the field enormously outweighed its disadvantages.'

First Commission

In 1850, at thirty years old, Russell was still an almost penniless Irishman with a young family to support. As special correspondent for "The Times", irregularly employed, he had covered elections, trials, the House of Commons, and the potato famine. He had fiddled with school-mastering, and made a disastrous first appearance as a barrister. Then came his first war for "The Times" that between the Danes and the Holstein insurgents. He took it in his stride, 'reporting it in the ordinary course of his business, as he would have reported one of O'Connell's meetings. Most war correspondents indeed,' writes Atkins, 'are war correspondents by accident. They become war correspondents because they are, or are thought to be, competent journalists, not necessarily because they understand war. One is not to conceive a war correspondent as a sort of grown-up boy scout. The chief desideratum is the ability to describe clearly what one sees.' Atkins knew what he was writing about; not every editor knows it now, writes Cyril Ray in "The World Review."

Amazing Scandal

But Delane knew it when, in 1854, he sent Russel on 'an agreeable excursion to Malta with the Guards.' Within a month of writing to his wife that 'it is generally believed that our troops will never see a shot fired,' Russell was at Gallipoli with an expeditionary force awaiting orders for the Crimea. It was from there he wrote: 'The management is infamous....The sick have not a bed to lie on....Sir George Brown only seems anxious about the men being clean shaved, their necks well stiffened, and waist-belts tight.'

Turning Point

It was the turning-point in Russell's career. From then on his letters to "The Times" were powder and shot for the opposition in the House of Commons; from then on he could get nothing from the Army, 'I have just been informed on good authority,' he wrote to Delane, 'that Lord Raglan has determined not to recognise the Press in any way, or to give them rations or assistance.' That was his personal burden. He went on: 'There is no beef for the men for the last three days, only mutton which the doctors say will bring on dysentery. Just imagine this: the sappers and miners sent out to Bajuk to survey do so in full dress....Am I to tell these things or to hold my tongue.'

The handwriting on the w all has prolonging effects on Nazi skulls.

Russell did not stay for an answer. He was at the Alma; he looked down from the heights of Balaclava on the charges of the Heavy and the Light Brigades; three days after Inkerman he wrote privately to Delane that 'Lord Raglan is utterly incompetent to lead an army through any arduous task.' Not only did he criticise the gallant, inept, Peninsular veterans; he told in his paper of the depredations on the British Army of disease and mismanagement. 'This army has melted away almost to a drop of miserable, washed-out, worn-out, spiritless wretches, who muster out of 55,000 just 11,000 now fit to shoulder a musket, but certainly not fit to do duty against the enemy.'

In April 1854 the number of sick in the British Army was 503. By January 1855 it was 23,076. There was a want of boots, great-coats, medicines, and shelter. Officers clothed themselves in rabbit skins, and the men in bread bags and rags. England paid heed, though the Army treated Russell as 'a mere camp follower' and tried to elbow him out of the Crimea.

A National Figure

In the spring of 1855, a year after Russell had left for Malta, Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the state of the Army before Sebastopol was carried by a large majority of the Commons, and the Aberdeen Government was 'torn to pieces.'

When the Duke of Newcastle, who had been Secretary of State for War, came out to the Crimea he said: 'It was you who turned out the Government, Mr. Russell.' Years later Sir Evelyn Wood was to put it in another way: 'It was you who saved the remnants of our Army.'

True, Russell did not have censorship to fight against. But how much the more difficult it was for him to speak against an army's being 'muddled into its grave' and yet observe the responsibilities of his job. He did observe them—he volunteered to have his copy censored—and suffered the indignities of his anomalous position. 'So long as he satisfied his scruples by publishing what seemed to him to be the truth,' writes Atkins, 'he was splendidly indifferent to the personal discomfort which might follow.'

He was indifferent, too, to danger. He was within a hairbreadth of being butchered in the Indian mutiny, he lamed himself for life in Africa, he braved in New York and Washington the threats of assassination and allegations of corruption which followed the 'chief agent' of the pro-Secessionist "Times."

There was no more personal indignity for Russell after the Crimea—not, at any rate, from any European army. He was 'Russell of 'The Times'' now, Doctor Russell, a national figure. But the temper of the man was unchanged. If British Officers in India sought to justify brutality by pointing to Sepoy barbarisms Russell's answer was: "These were acts of barbarous savages. Were our acts those of civilised Christians?' If his own beloved British soldiers stooped in Africa to drunkenness and pillage then England must know, though it cost him Wolsely's friendship. If "The Times" was misled about the rights of Lincoln and the North then "The Times" must be told the truth, though "The Times" was his employer.

Scholar And Gentleman

Russell had wit and the gift of friendship. Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Lemon, and Douglas Jerrold were his intimates. He had the faults that can accompany

(Continued On Page 28)

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DON'T CALL HIM 'JOHN'

The Chinaman Is A Familiar Sight In India With His Load Of Silk & Broad Smile. He Is Proud And Sensitive And Doesn't Like To Be "Johnnied", However!

by G. N. ACHARYA

A chorus of mellifluous voices burst upon me. 'Indo-Pucho. Chung-Qua Chui-Hav', they all said.

I was putting the usual questions to a number of Chinese. "Do You like India." "India good" they said vaguely. "What about China" I asked. "China good" they said with broad smiles. "But which is better, India or China?" I persisted.

They looked at each other and simultaneously the answer came. Not that I understood what they said straightway, but with the help of some Chinese friends I understood them to have declared: *Indo-Puchow. Chung-Qua Chui-Hav* which meant "India is good; but China is best".

Nothing peculiar in that. Naturally they thought their own country was the best; and for them no doubt it is.

But it is really a peculiar circumstance that despite the cultural and commercial contacts of India going back to thousands of years, there is not in India any considerable Chinese colony nor many Chinese settlers. Even to-day the number of Chinese in India is not more than 10,000. There are some 6,000 of them in Calcutta; about a thousand in Bombay and another odd thousand, perhaps, spread over the rest of the vast continent.

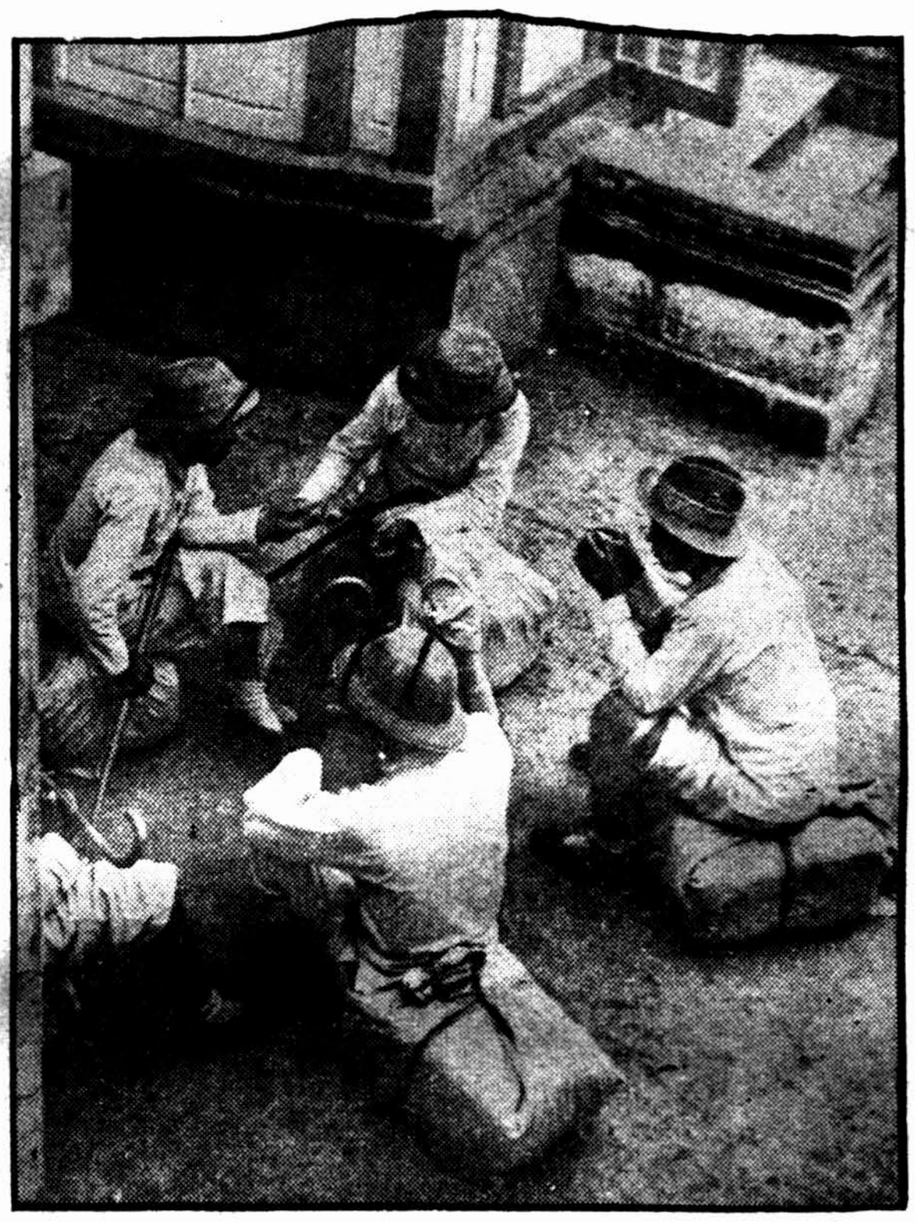
No wonder then that till a very recent date our opinion of the Chinese was a mixture of ignorance and superstition and the Chinese had equally strange notions of Indians. One young Chinese gentleman, now running a prosperous Chinese restaurant in the city told me that he first came to see India chiefly because he had read at school that India was inhabited by a strange people who ate with their hands, wore rings in their noses and chewed the leaves of some plant, after which they spat out red spittle.

Fairly At Home

After years in India he had come to a stage when he could pass over the nose-rings as just a "national custom". But obviously this business of pan-chewing still got his goat although he was too courteous to allow any word of disparagement to escape him.

But today the Chinese community in Bombay feels fairly at home. There were no more than a handful of wandering Chinese in Bombay about 25 years ago. The last war brought a few Cantonese carpenters and fitters to Bombay and since then their population has grown. Between 1934 and 37 the Chinese population nearly doubled itself, the silk hawkers of Shantung in particular finding Bombay a favourite resort. In fact as long as Shanghai continued to be the terminus of Italian passenger boats, a thin stream of Chinese emigration was kept up.

But when the Italian lines to Shanghai were closed, the Chinese could come out only through the British port of Hong Kong, and this was no easy job. Even those who had already been in India and had business connections here found it hard to get permits and they had to wait for weeks sometimes before they could get passage; but for new comers it was almost impossible. Considering the excellent diplomatic relations that exist between China and Britain to-day, it is highly probable that after the war more and more Chinese will come into India and Bombay. But for the present their population is both static and rather isolated.



Sitting on their bulky bundles, after a morning's round they are discussing the latest developments in the Far East. The times are bad owing to the war but now their hopes are high.

Maybe they will be able to return to a free and prosperous China after the war. Most of them are homesick. "India good, but China best," they say unanimously. The Good Earth beckons them. . . . . .

Two Main Groups

Such Chinese as live in Bombay today easily fall into two convenient groups. Occasionally one may see a whiskered Chinese from Sinkiang, but he is a bird of passage. There is also a small group of men, mostly dentists from Hupeh. But the two main divisions are the men of Shantung and the men of Kwantung called the Cantonese after Canton, the headquarters of the Province of Kwangtung. Their strength is roughly equal. But the people from Shantung are almost exclusively engaged in the silk trade whereas the Cantonese are mostly employed as carpenters, technicians and shoe makers.

It is estimated that there are nearly 400-500 Shantung hawkers of silk in Bombay. Nearly 60 to 80 Chinese are employed in hotel business. There are about 15 Chinese restaurants in Bombay; all but four of them in the Fort area. There are about half a dozen shoe makers employing about 40 Chinese hands. There are four Chinese curios and linen shops employing about 25 Chinese. There are about a dozen dentists and the rest are all carpenters and fitters employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga, on the B. I. steamship lines, in firms like Alcock Ashdown etc.

As already indicated all the dentists are from Hupeh, I know of two Chinese restaurants, one run by two Chinese gentlemen from Shantung and another by a Hupeh family. One of the curio shops belongs to a gentleman from Fuchow. With these exceptions, the rest of the people occupied in the various professions are all Cantonese.

Chief Difference

There is no difference in features between the two groups of Chinese, nor is there any noticeable difference in their dress or manners. The Chinese are not divided by religion. One worthy Chinese gentleman went so far as to tell me that there is no religion in China. By that sweeping statement he obviously meant that religion in China did not make any difference in dress, customs, manners, language and did not fail to be considered on every conceivable occasion.

The chief difference between the Chinese is in the matter of food and language. The men of the northern districts of Shantung and Hupeh, like our own northerners eat wheat bread and chapati; whereas the people from the southern province of Kwangtung, like the South Indians are chiefly rice eaters.

The people of Hupeh and Shantung speak dialects very much akin to Mandarin, now recognised as the National language of China whereas the Cantonese speak an entirely different language. Even here the shoe makers speak a different dialect. This difference in language and dialect is not so slight and the consequent separation between the two groups so inconsiderable as the Chinese would like outside inquirers to believe.

The language affects even Chinese proper names. A gentleman known as Mr. Chang in Cantonese becomes Mr. Chen when you refer to him in Mandarin.

Distinct Dialects

The various groups of Chinese have their own different associations manifestly devoted to the interests of the particular group. But even associations ostensibly meant for all Chinese are patronised by one group more than by another.

The Vartong Club for instance, is intended for all Chinese; but I have a suspicion that it is mostly the Cantonese that go there. One English speaking Shantung gentleman almost seemed to be unaware of the existence of the club; while a silk hawker questioned by me if he went there to play Mah-Jong, emphatically told me "Mah-Jong no good".

I must hasten to add, however, that I have not detected anything like hostility or even aloofness between the two groups. Only social intercourse between the two groups is rendered difficult by virtue of the difference in language except in the case of those who have gone to school and learnt Mandarin. I may add that the Chinese script is common not only to all languages in China but Japan as well.

There are quite a good number of Chinese citizens in Bombay who can speak English. But it is a hard job to understand their pronunciation. For instance it took me quite a long time to identify 'Plitis' with the word 'British'. In this respect the Cantonese seem to be better than the Shantung people. But the best of them find it hard to hold easy converse in English. One able and amiable Chinese gentleman who speaks English fairly, fluently and willingly undertook to answer all my questions, found it a hard promise to keep.

Unwilling To Speak

In the course of my questioning, he frankly admitted that he could not express his feelings in English. "It is an awful language" he burst out and I heartily agreed with him. After 150 years' of British connection we in this country are finding English a pretty awful language.

The Chinese are a shy people. They don't seem to like publicity. They do not like the idea of seeing their name in print; and I found them generally unwilling to speak about themselves, particularly in personal and business matters. I was doubly unfortunate in the choice of my time to meet and interrogate some of them; a recent order requiring

(Continued on Page 27)

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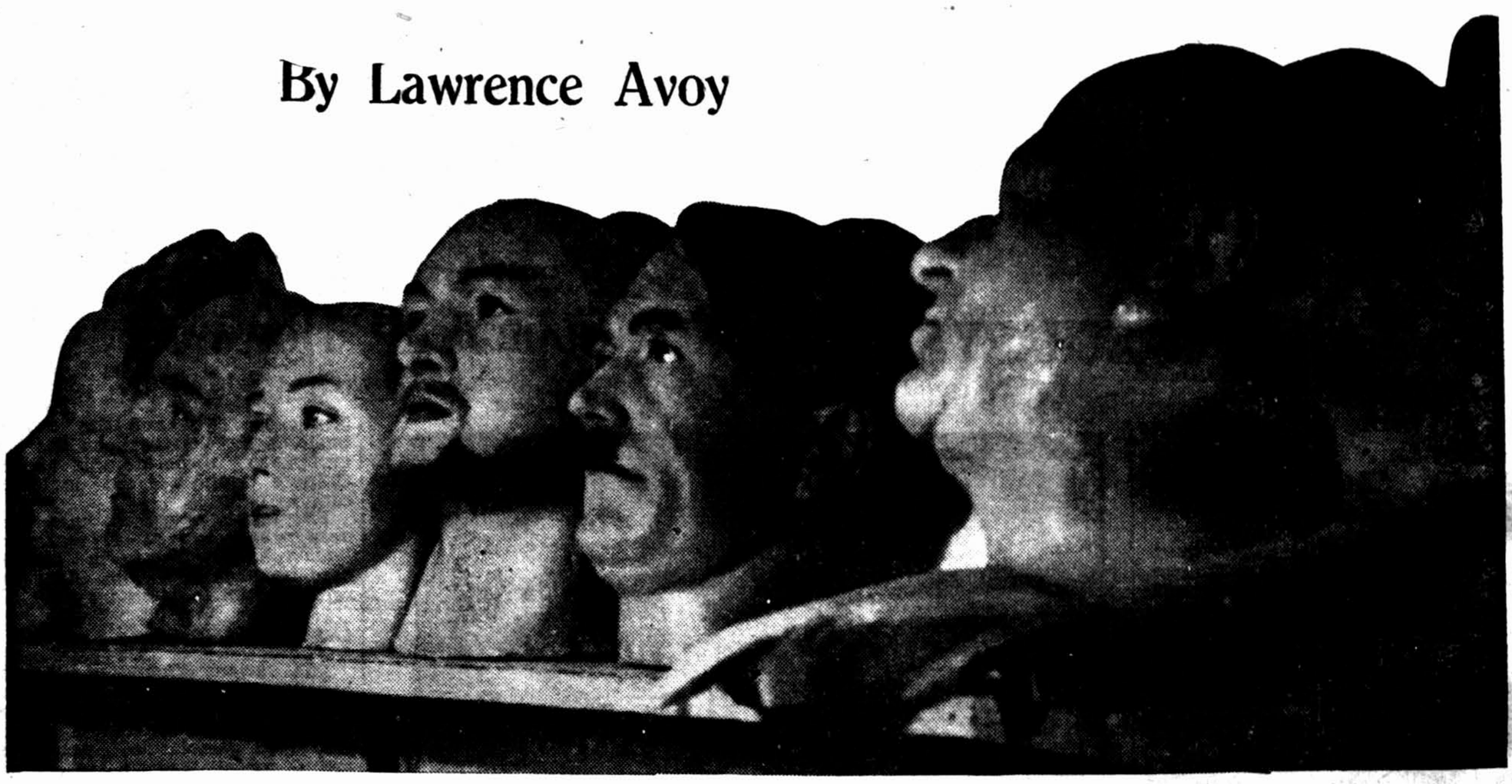
By Lawrence Avoy



Secrets Of Madame Tussaud's

The name of "MADAME TUSSAUD'S is well-known to the entire world; no London visitor can miss it.

Still, so few people know what it means in reality, better to say. what is the secret of this unique institution, the world's oldest and most complete wax museum.

After a lengthy correspondence recently, the Secretary of Madame Tussaud's invited me to his office and at the close of our discussion and my persuasion, he allowed me to see over the little known parts of the building, all such matters of which the public had not the slightest idea but which really matter and are of great interest to people all over the world.

We had passed through numerous rooms, when the Secretary drew aside a curtain at the end of one of them and we stepped into a long labyrinth. A few seconds later I found myself in a sculptor's atelier. A very intelligent-looking artist, about 40 years of age, was at work on a clay had of Mussolini. With the aid of a small implement used in sculptoring he was just altering the Duce's nose.

The Secretary introduced him to me in the following terms:

"Mr. Bernard Tussaud, the great-great grandson of the original Madame Tussaud and now the art director of the museum. He represents the real spirit of Tussaud's in this institution."

Complete Universal History

I took note of his work. About twenty photos of Mussolini lay on the floor in front of him, and an old wax head of the same personage reposed on a chair. The head on which he was working was really excellent. He said to me:

"We have a far more difficult task than those artists for whom living models pose. We have to work for the most part with inferior photographs to guide us from which we have to obtain a marked resemblance. My experience has taught me that the majority of the so-called authentic photos provided the least help for head designing."

The Secretary remarked that Sir Herbert Samuel was a great admirer of the art of Mr. Bernard Tussaud; he was one of the few statesman who offered to sit for him. One day he inspected the museum together with his grand children and came into the library where he affirmed that Madame Tussaud's Museum was the most complete universal history in plastic from the 19th century.

Secrets Of Centuries

This word "library" impressed itself upon me and I asked my guide that we should go there next

Huge shelves were to be seen in the library crammed with plaster heads. Here are collected the secrets of two centuries of world history. Beginning with the first head, that of the original Madame Tussaud, who existed about 200 years ago, up to the most modern one of to-day, the plaster casts of Madame Tussaud's figures are to be found here. If Mr. Tussaud needs anything a book is consulted, a number read and the head which belongs to this number is taken down. Then the chapter of world history concerned is lived over again.

As a rule, the features of the celebrities faces are changed every five years. This happened in the case of Mussolini. Mr. Bernard Tussaud learned that the Duce's features are considerably different to those of a few years ago, so he had to make a new head of him.

Greatest Moulding Expert

Then we started off to the moulding department. On the way,

This photo demonstrates that each hair of Tussaud's head is inserted separately into the wax. The heads in the picture belong to Lenin and Baldwin!

The library of Tussaud's Museum. A unique collection of world-famous heads—two hundred years old.

WHERE HITLER AND CHURCHILL RUB SHOULDERS

the Secretary whispered to me that I was in luck as the new statue of a dictator was in the course of construction.

"You will see how a great statesman of our days, is brought to life in London", said my guide.

An old gentleman, called Tom, was now introduced to me. He is the greatest moulding expert at Tussaud's. At that very moment he held the plaster cast of a moulded head in his hands: We saw how the great statesman's new head was re-created.

The old gentleman then led us to the leg department. A huge table was placed in the middle of the room and on it was to be seen the statesman's left leg. Tom commenced to measure it by means of a long wire, trying to discover in this way whether it would be possible to put it in the little niche, assigned for it in the museum.

Warm Underclothes!

We next proceeded to the clothing department. Here two young men laboured to draw a fine pair of highly polished top-boots on to a copy of the pair of plaster feet, we saw before. The statue was attired in very warm Jaeger underclothing. On the table near, it was the dictator's diplomatic uniform and in a corner of it, his hands. I examined the uniform. It was of the finest material and was made at the best tailor's in London.

"You are sure to be wondering", said the Secretary, "Whether all these things that we make are of the right material. I can assure you that the uniform was made by the statesman's own tailor exactly to his measurement and we put his was figure into the same Jaeger underclothes which he wears at home. We do not do this because of the cold, but merely because we like to be as accurate and true to life as possible, with our fittings.

The soles of the shoes are affixed to the plaster feet by means of screws. We go together with the dictator's legs into the fitting department. Two men put the shoes on an iron bar and drilled a hole in the middle of the sole. Here the screw will be fixed to the foot.

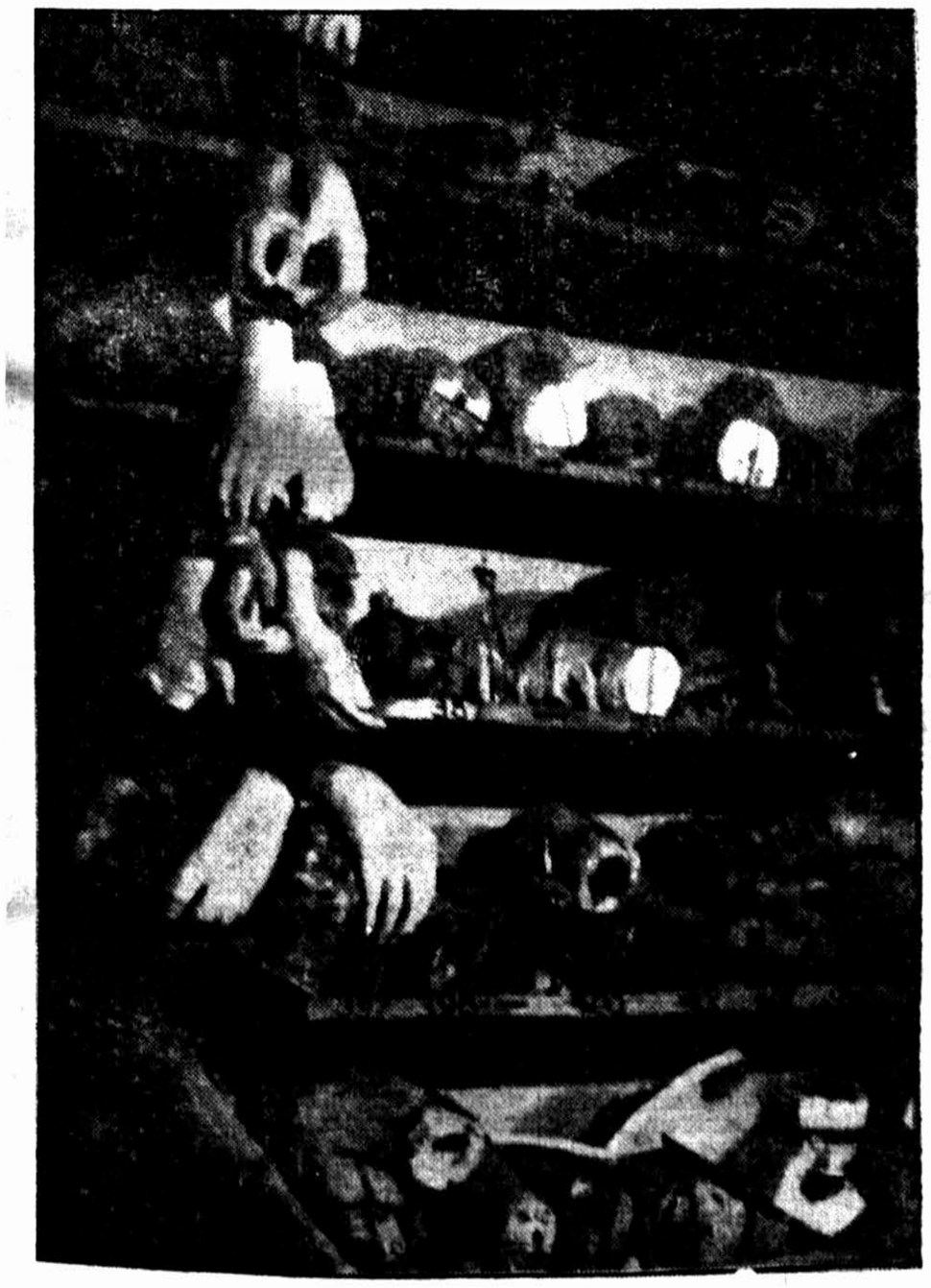
Hands And Hair

We next enter a new section—the hands section. The Secretary speaks as follows:—

"The hand and the gesture are sometimes far more important and characteristic than the head or even the features. Thousands and thousands of different pairs o hands hang from nails on the walls and I dare tell you that this is the most complete collection of hands in the whole world."

Then comes the hair department. Here the greatest praise must be accorded to the very fine and precise workmanship of Tussaud's. The hair, moustache and beard of a man could give the real character to the face but could also ruin it. The colouring of the faces is included in this section, so this is really the most remarkable part of the museum.

Up in the corner of one of the shelves lie the cast-off heads. I took a snapshot of them and when I developed it, I saw that in the centre was the head of Hitler and beside it a head of Mussolini without any hair. It seems that the two dictators are inseparable, even in this museum of historical value!



The Hand Section.

The Legs Department.

Lady Astor relegated to the lumber-room!

Head Of Richenau And Hand Of Ott

The attack launched by Japan on the United States and Great Britain is part of a plan which the German Reichswehr General von Richenau, had explained years ago to a General Staff college. Here are some details about how this plan was executed by the German secret Reichswehr service in collaboration with the Gestapo's Foreign Department, writes an ex-officer of the German Army in "The Manchester Guardian".

The German Foreign Office policy under Baron von Neurath was strongly anti-Japanese. Dr. Sthaner, of an old Hamburg family, warned his superiors again and again against Japanese trade expansion and their flooding of vital world markets.

Ribbbentrop changed all that. Von Ott a confidential agent of the Reichswehr, had been ordered to Japan as Military Attache, and the Reichswehr took matters into their own hands.

Together with Ribbentrop, they agreed to give Ott "full powers" as Ambassador to Japan. On many occasions the German High Command had disagreed with Ribbentrop, and serious clashes occurred but on the Far Eastern situation they agreed completely. Japan had to be the great Axis pillar in the Pacific.

Fascist Diplomacy

Gen. von Ott had, however, little chance to pursue his policy by the ordinary ways and means which an Ambassador usually has at his disposal. Japan had no interest in acting as an emergency ally for Germany.

Thus Ott left the path of normal diplomacy. He studied the family life of high Japanese army and navy officers. Japan's proverbial secrecy did not make things easier for him. But soon his parties at the hot spring resort of Ikao were well-known, and visitors flocked to them. Friends were made. Ott was able to widen and enlarge these friendships and use them to win influence within the Japanese War Office.

Barring the way to closer collaboration was the Japanese Home Office, suspicious of every foreigner, whether he was German, Italian, British or American. The Japanese War Office tried hard to persuade the Home Office to get friendlier with the German Embassy. It was not until Ott had success with the Japanese Home Office that he was able to make himself agreeable to the entire Government.

He suggested that, in order to prevent anti-Nazi German refugees in Japan from giving assistance to Britain or the United States, a special German police commissar should assist the Japanese Home Office and foreign police in a consultative capacity. Thus Herr Franz Huber, of the Berlin Gestapo, found his way into Japan's police headquarters.

Embassy Staff Of 3,000!

Relations grew closer and friendlier. The German staff at the Embassy in Tokyo counted

(Continued On Page 30)

NO 'PAKISTAN' IN INDIAN MUSIC

South Indian Maharaja Who Gave Lead In Hindustani Compositions

By K. A. Chidambaram

Recently Bombay celebrated the death anniversary of the great savant of Indian music. Abdul Karim Khan. He died four years back, but will never be dead to the music world. His soul-stirring Alap and Bol-Upaj, marvellous Mindhs, charming Jhala and stylish Sarangam still haunt us in our rare musical moments. He worshipped "Nadam" as "Brahmam" and "Swar" as "Isrwar". That was why he was able to lift his songs from the "mamooli" style and give it an extra dimension, which spoke of high artistry and exquisite finish. His stylisation of "Piya Bina Nahim Avat Chain" did not descend to the rank of a mere "Tumri", but became "Bhava Sangeet" of a high order, because Abdul Karim had the rare gift of correct approach to the "Bhava" or life force of music.

Abdul Karim Breaks New Ground

Students of Hindustani music declare that Abdul Karim's latest records breathe a new spirit and an extra finish, when compared with his own songs recorded thirty years back. There is more in this statement than is apparent on the surface. Starting his life as an idol-breaker of the orthodox "Gharana" traditions for the cause of people's music, Abdul Karim in the heyday of his career became a "Greater Hindustani" and more Indian in his music outlook. His crusading zeal pierced through the provincial and linguistic barriers between Hindustani and Karnataki music, and he was able to study first hand the underlying unity that runs through the two schools. I had the rare privilege to be present at his first recital in Madras in 1918. Since then, his visit to South India became an annual fixture, and in his last days, music fans in the South literally hung to his lips. His contacts and musical discourses with great masters of Karnataki music like the late Veena Dhanam, the late Bidaram Krishnappa and Gayakasikamani Muthiah Bagavathar were something of a treat. His firsthand knowledge of the working of the southern music system made him a greater Hindustani musician. Though a Hindustani purist to the core, he considered the Hindustani and Karnataki schools as the two eyes of a fair maiden. It is not a mere coincidence that he should meet his end in a wayside station in South India. It is the homage of a great Hindustani artiste to the greater cause of the unity of Indian music. Orthodox isolationists of both Hindustani and Karnataki schools should take a lesson from this phase of Abdul Karim's career, instead of persisting in the solo glory of their "frog in the well" policy.

Vital Links

Though the division and delimitation of Indian music into Hindustani and Karnataki is attributed to Purandaradas, the link between the two systems continued to be vital and decisive, as is evident from the works of great music authorities like Lochana Pandit, Ahobala, Pandit Srinivasa, Pundarika Vithala and Pandit Somanath. Though artistes of both schools followed their own routine lines, great composers of the period were considerably influenced by the rival school. Moreover, the "Bhakti Marga" cult was the common motivating force in Hindustani and Karnataki music compositions, and this itself proved a vital link. In the latter half of the 18th century, the contacts between the two schools seemed to be few and far between, with the result that Shyama Sastri, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Thyagaraja, three great composers of the time, were pure Karnataki in their compositions and stylisation, with "Karnataka Shuddham" as the major premise. This gulf between the Northern and Southern systems of music was gradually widening, till the advent of Swathi Tirunal 1813-47.

Swathi Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore 1813—1847, a leading authority of Karnataki Music composed many Hindustani songs of Drupad, Khyal and Tappa categories.

Swathi Tirunal

Swathi Tirunal was the Maharaja of Travancore and a live force in Karnataki music of his time. He was a versatile genius and left his mark both in administrative and literary fields. He was a linguist and composed songs in six languages, including Hindi. His contribution to Karnataki music was of an epoch-making character. Though a contemporary of Thyagaraja, he broke new grounds and added to the wealth, variety, gaiety and grace of musical compositions. While Thyagaraja specialised only in "Kirtans", the Maharaja made elaborate researches, traversed new fields in higher music and set the style for "Kirtans", "Prabandhams", "Varnams" "Padams' and "Tillanas". The latter two types of compositions pertain to dance music, mostly love themes, full of the erotic and the amorous elements. "Kirtans" are purely devotional hymns sung in praise of god. While Thyagaraja made a speciality of the cult of Rama-Nam, the Maharaja's "Kirtans" are mostly in praise of the family deity, Sri Padmanabha, whose servants the Maharajas of Travancore pledge themselves to be. In most of his songs, the word Padmanabha figures, and that is the seal of Swathi Tirunal's compositions. The chief distinguishing feature of these "Kirtans" is the high literary style combined with musical excellence. It is said of "Thyagaraja that he was essentially a devotee, and he lisped in numbers, because numbers came to him. The language of his compositions is sometimes seriously questioned in literary circles. But Swathi Tirunal was essentially a scholar and a scientific music composer. The peculiar charm of his composition is that he has not only clothed his thoughts in apt words and expressions and with uniform strength and harmony of numbers, but also adapted them to the correct Ragas or modes. His "Kirtans", "Varnams" and "Padams" breathe high artistry and musical finish. I have heard them sung by Gayakashikamani Muthiah Bagavathar, Semmangudi and Musiri. Mr. G. N. Balasubramaniam in his recent recital in Bombay rendered the Kalyani and Bauli "Kirtans" of Swathi Tirunal. The compositions are highly complex, and the permutations and combinations are so varied and far-reaching, that they are trying even to accomplished vocalists. His musical notes are soul-stirring and are replete with brilliant flashes of artistic genius. A peculiar feature is that "Swaraksharas" or the symbols denoting the pitches of musical notation, Sa, Ri, Ga, Ma, Pa, Wha, Ni, are placed in the literary part exactly in the places where, while they are sung, they would naturally occur.

Hindustani Musicians In State

Though he was the foremost authority on the music of his times, the Maharaja did no fail to get his music tested and certified by contemporary leading authorities. It is said that he even sent his compositions to Tanjore to find out the reactions of expert musicians of the Tanjore court. His love and patronage of music was so great that his court attracted a galaxy of musical talents. Cunniah Bagavathar, a direct disciple of Thyagaraja, Meruswami, a famous musician in the service of the Rajas Sharbhoji and Shivaji of Tanjore well-versed in Hindustani music, Tanjore Ranga Iyengar, an expert Hindustani vocalist, Sulaiman Sahib and Halawati, two Hindustani musicians of note from Northern India, adorned his court. Some of these Hindustani musicians who assembled in the royal palace near Cape Comorin would do credit to a Moghul court. His Highness was a lover of dance, and his special compositions like "Tillana", "Varnams" and "Padams" were given to court dance masters like Vadivelu of Tanjore to be used for dance recitals. Many Devadasis flocked to Travancore temples and displayed the beauty of the Maharaja's dance compositions in the language of dance, foot work and gestures. The greatest experiment of the Maharaja in the realm of applied music is the composition of Harikathas like "Ajamilopakhyana" and "Kuchelopakhyana". Leading stories from Puranas were set to vocal and orchestral music, with the result they became potent instruments for music and religious propaganda. The popularity of Harikathas probably dates from this period.

Music And Dance Revival

Swathi Tirunal's regime was akin to Vikramaditya Era, the golden age of art and letters. The present Maharaja Sri Chitra Tirunal is trying to revive the halcyon days of Swathi Tirunal. He is a good lover of music and Maharani Sethu Parvati Bayi is an accomplished veena player. Inspired by the crusading zeal of the Dewan who is a hot-gospeller for artistic and cultural renaissance, they have established Swathi Tirunal Academy of Music under the guidance of Gayakashikamani Muthiah Bagavathar, a foremost musician and composer of South India. Sri Chitrodaya Nartakalayam, whose new premises were recently opened by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, is in charge of Gopinath, and has established a name as a dance centre for Kathakali and Bharata Natya. It has attracted students from far and near, and has become a potent instrument in the revival of classical dances. Old State papers and State archives are being ransacked to trace the missing links in Swathi Tirunal's compositions, and front-rank musicians of South India are pressed into service to piece the available materials together. The Travancore Durbar cannot better commemorate the forthcoming centenary of Swathi Tirunal than by bringing out an authorised version of his Karnataki and Hindustani compositions, with full notations.

Hindustani Composition

Swathi Tirunal is an all-India figure both in compositions and stylisation, and hence arises the importance of his work to students of Hindustani music. Considering the present controversy in South India between Telugu and Tamil as the medium for music compositions, Swathi Tirunal set a unique example nearly a century back by his catholic out-

(Continued On Page 30)

Dr. Patterson's

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Literature sent postfree.

PENGUIN "PYGMALION"

PYGMALION, A play,—by George Bernard Shaw, Penguin edition, Published by Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, Price 6d.

First published in 1920, "Pygmalion" became a roaring success both on the stage and, recently, on the screen. Now it has been published in a handy form, with over a hundred drawings by Felik Topolski. Its attractive get-up and cheap price must necessarily appeal to the Indian readers.

The warning by G. B. S. in his preface must be, however, borne in mind. He says: "An honest slum dialect is more tolerable than the attempts of phonetically untaught persons to imitate the plutocracy. Ambitions flower-girls who read this play must not imagine that they can pass themselves off as fine ladies by untutored imitation."

K. A. A.

New Ragamala

RAGA-MANJUSHA by Kumar Mangalsinhji of Lathi. Printed by Mr. Nathalal M. Shah, Swadeshi Press, Ranpur. Price Rs. 5-.

Raga-Manjusha, which is a collection of the reproductions of eight paintings, introduces its author Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji of Lathi as an exponent of two arts-paintings and music. Its emergence has been evidently prompted by the creative urge on the part of its author, to revive and reorientate India's tradition of pictorial representations of the musical modes.

Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji has a facile style. To begin with he has selected Bhairav, Todi, Hindol, Malhar, Shri, Bageshri, Bihag and Malkosh. The paintings which represent them are executed with arresting distinctness and are suggestive of the author's individual conceptions and interpretations of the forms of the musical modes. From the point of view of line, colour and composition some of them should be regarded as fine examples of pictorial art.

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT

The tradition of pictorial representations of the musical modes is the unique achievement of India The paintings are supposed to record, in line and colour, the poet's conception of the form of a melodic pattern and the emotional reactions and responses evoked by it when faultlessly executed. The Raga-mala paintings, which are highly imaginative, original in conception and illustrative of the poet's hypothesis of the visual forms of the musical modes, have remained unchallenged these centuries.

Neither Kumar Shri Mangalsinhji nor Mr. Markant Shukla who has written a scholarly introduction explains the significance of introducing Shiva and Sarasvati in the paintings of 'Bhairava" and "Bageshri" which hardly suggest anything beyond what they look like. But the author is fully alive to the magnitude of the artistic enterprise undertaken by him and to the possibility of the controversy it would give rise to. He introduces the album "as my own realisation of the emotional effects of the Ragas" and as "interpreted according to my own understanding."

D.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ART OF KANU DESAI

NRITYA-REKHA By Kanu Desai, with the introduction by Dr. D. G. Vyas. Published by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

Kanu Desai, the well-known young artist of Gujarat, has established his reputation as an author of a series of albums. He explores, in every album he publishes, a new avenue and expresses himself in it with unabating vigour. In 'Nritya Rekha' he has pitched his scenes in the world of dance and has produced a pictorial record of some fitting dance-situations.

Nritya-Rekha furnishes the latest evidence of the vitality of the art of Kanu Desai and of the distinctiveness of the style developed by him. It presents a collection of ten pictures which express the rhythm and movement of dance in the delicate rhythmic curves of line and are vibrant with the melody and tempo of music The artist has attempted to create, not without success, in every picture between "Nataraja" and "Tippani" an atmosphere appropriate to the situation selected.

D

THE HAPPY SINGER

(To W. H. Davies.)

Painter of a thousand miracles
of sun and star
A happy singer
Singing the gap between day
and night
Paving the camp-fire trespassing roads,
His happy voice would sooth
And warm duck-sleepy birds on
snow-branches
Forsake the wild ocean feathers
For the waking rhythm of mad
earth's blue
And visualize a lizard in sunlight
Audacious squirrel-stealers of
nuts in the grass
Sleeping jasmine-memory
Of blowing island transparencies
Standing waiting and forever
watching
Familiar strangenesses
Faultless florid swan-processions
Of trailing, prophetic landscapes
And tawny cows, noon-red
rocks and quiet furrowed
fields
Across dreamy dawn-shades of
laughing hills

—P R. KAIKINI.

Books In Indian Languages

URDU BOOKS

AZAD (JANG NUMBER)—PUBLISHED BY LALA DAYA NARAYEN NIGAM, AZAD OFFICE CAWNPORE. PRICE SIX ANNAS

Lala Daya Narayan Nigam has done a service to the Urdu-reading public by publishing an appropriate war number in which informative articles about the present war are given. Dr. Hafiz contributes an article on the philosophy of war, while M. Yakub Khan narrates how the 2nd great war was started. Prominence is given in an article to the Atlantic Charter and its eight items have been compared with extracts from Hitler's "Mein Kampf". Britain's attitude towards Islamic countries is also described in an article while the part played by Indian soldiers in different parts of the world is fully explained. There are several other articles dealing with different problems of the war which are well-written. It is sufficiently illustrative. The poem depicting a conversation between Hitler and Mussolini is very interesting.

Courtesy: "Tit-Bits")

GUJERATI BOOKS

THE UNSEEN POWER, By M. K. Gandhi. Edited by Jag Parvesh Chander. Published by Free India Publication, Lahore.

This is a very handy and useful reprint of the selected collections of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches, writings and interviews, about the existence of God, the meaning of prayer, and Idol worship, first published in 'Young India' and 'Harijan.'

"Reliance upon the word is wholly inconsistent with reliance upon God." "God sometimes does try to the uttermost those whom He wishes to bless." "God tries His votaries through and through but never beyond endurance." "God is not in Rabba or in Rashi. He is within everyone of us". "Truth is God and untruth a denial of Him". Let no one ask what is prayer and who is God Both prayer and belief in God are supremely acts of faith." "To ensure absolute freedom from worry requires a living utter faith which is a plant of slow, almost unperceived growth, and requires to be constantly watered by tears that accompany genuine prayer". Such sublime thoughts are scattered throughout this booklet. This can be used as a prayer book.

"A DISCIPLINE FOR NON-VIOLENCE." By Richard B. Gregg with a foreword by M K. Gandhi, Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad. Price Annas 6.

A discipline for non-violence is a pamphlet written for the guidance of those who endeavour to follow the law of Satyagraha Mr. Gregg is most diligent and methodical worker. He had first hand knowledge of Satyagraha having lived in India and then, too, for nearly a year in Sabarmati Ashram. His pamphlet is reasonable and cannot fail to help the Satyagrahis.

Mr. Gregg had tried to prove logically and exactly like a theorem of geometry, that the valuable benefits derived from military discipline—that is habits of obedience, self-respect and self-reliance, self-control and self-sacrifice, tenacity of will, sense of unity with others, endurance of common hardships, sense of order and co-operation, energy, equanimity and poise, practice in handling moral equivalents of weapon, can also be developed by wide-spread, habitual, understood manual work.

'MADHUKAR'. By Vinoba Bhave with a preface by Mahadev Desai, Published by Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2.

This is the authoritative Gujarati translation of Marathi and Hindi articles and notes originally published in Maharashtra Dharma, Gram Seva Vrit, and Sarvodaya. Sjt. Vinoba Bhave, who is selected as the first Satyagrahi by Mahatma Gandhi, is not only the independent thinker and the ciase student of sociology, village economics, comparative religions and philosophy, but a rare genius who has tried his utmost to put into practice immediately what he has preached and believed. His writings and speeches have revolutionised the lives of several young men of Central India, Khandesh and Gujarat. Mr. Vinoba who was looked upon as a small fry in the beginning by British Government, is now recognised even by Mr Amery as a true humanitarian

"Madhukar" gives us a right clue to understand the importance of the constructive programme. It is a torch bearer for those who swerve from the path of truth and non-violence. We strongly recommend to the students, social, political and village workers to make a close study of "Madhukar"

C. N. JOSHI.

HINDI BOOKS

The Sage And His Diary

DIARY KE KUCHH PANNE. by GHAN SHYAM DAS BIRLA pp. 157, price, cloth bound Rs. 1/4/- paper bound -/12/- Edition 1941.

This book is an important addition to the biography of Mahatma Gandhi, as it deals with the period when he went from India to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London The compiler is an experienced writer and so the pages of the diary are full of lively and instructive passages. It is needless to say that the doings of Mahatma Gandhi in London are of great interest where Mr. Churchill hesitated to see him, but millions of Englishmen and women hailed the half-naked Indian Saviour as the greatest man of the age The period covered runs from 29-8-31 to 4-12-'31. The appendix gives a short account of the personages which have been mentioned in the body of the book The book contains 16 full page photos on art paper and so every lover of India's great man should spend twelve annas and keep this book in his library.

B. D. VERMA.

4 GREAT BOOKS

4 Great Books which will enable you to overcome your own drawbacks. *How to Win Friends and Influence People* by Dale Carnegie. Library Ed. Rs. 2-8; Students Ed. Re. 1; Gujarati Edition entitled "*Jindgi Jitwani Jadibootti*, Rs. 2-8; *Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business* by Dale Carnegie. Rs 3-6; *Think and Grow Rich* (13 Steps to Riches) by Napoleon Hill. Rs 2-8; *Winning Personality* The magic key to success by F. Oss Re 1-4.

TARAPOREVALA'S

Treasure House of Books.

210, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"Ted spoke quietly. 'You were saying something about some guy named Lloyd?'"

ILLUSTRATION BY DON BENDER.

NO OTHER WAY..

A short short story in which a girl in love faces an old problem and supplies a new answer.

By WILLIAM COLE

JUDY kept her eyes on the Jersey shore line all the while she was talking.

"I...I don't know what to do," she said. "He asked me, if I could, to let him know tonight."

She had tried to tell Ted about Lloyd Richards earlier that evening—first, when they met, and then when they were having dinner in the cafeteria—but each time she had made the mistake of looking at him. And then they were in the narrow park by the river, and she couldn't put it off any more.

"He...he says we could be married tomorrow," she went on. "He's staying in town another day."

And there it was! She sat back and pressed her hands in her lap. She didn't want Ted to see how they were trembling.

But Ted wasn't watching. His arms were hooked over the back of the bench and he was staring out on the Hudson. His short-cut hair and dark, brooding face stood out sharply against the cluster of lights from the Palisades. She reached out to touch him—to clear that face, even for a moment—then she fought back the impulse ...."Oh, I'm going to kill him!" she thought wildly. "If he just sits there and takes it like that!"

"I think you should do it," Ted said.

Judy went limp. She dug her nails into her flesh and felt nothing. "I...I promised I'd call him," she said weakly. "He'll be waiting."

Imagine? Making a crack like that! She'd fix him good!

"Why shouldn't you?" Ted said again. "This Richards can give you the things you should have." He straightened his leg and his heel tore a rut in the dirt path. "What can I give you?"

Nothing, Ted. Nothing at all, you big lug. Only everything a girl...

"What could I give you?" Ted went on. "You'd have some life with me. Dinners in cafeterias. Evenings in parks. On our honeymoon, for variety, we'd go to a museum. You'd have some sweet life!"

It sounded sweet enough to Judy, but she didn't say as much. This was the beginning of a familiar routine. There was nothing that could be done until it ran itself out.

"A lawyer!" Ted said. He addressed the single star that hung dimly above. "Twenty-five thousand lawyers in New York weren't enough. I had to starve, too."

It didn't do any good to tell him that things were bad all over, that they would pick up; that, after all, he was only out of law school a short time. It didn't do any good, when he was like this, to tell him anything. He glared at the people sitting on the benches around them as though they were directly responsible.

"Let me tell you," he said, "you've got to be somebody to starve to death in this town. Do you think they'll let anyone starve? No! You've got to have background. You've got to have a college diploma and a law certificate and an office to hang them up in, and then, okay, you can go ahead and starve."

The woman on the next bench was eyeing Ted nervously. Judy stood up. "Let's walk a bit," she suggested.

She slipped an arm through his and walked lightly beside him, a slim girl in a simple dark dress. Her brown eyes were troubled, as Ted hurried her along. He couldn't stay depressed long—not when she was with him. When they were together, he was soon the real Ted. And that couldn't help but make a success. That was why it was important that they...

Ted freed his arm and tried to drop it around her. Judy stepped aside. Ted looked surprised and drew her into the shadow of a tree.

"Hiya, Judy!" He was smiling at her now.

"...it's getting late," she said. "I have to call Lloyd."

"Lloyd? Who's Lloyd?"

She looked at him furiously. "We've only been talking about him for the last...!"

"Gosh, honey!" Ted ran his hands back over her hair. "You're so swell."

"Ted, now, pl...!" Judy wrenched her mouth to one side and then closed it quickly. When he let go of her she hung on to his lapels.

Ted spoke through her hair. "You were saying something about some guy named Lloyd?"

Judy waited until she could feel solid ground again beneath her. "Don't joke about it, Ted, please. The man wants to marry me."

"He does?" Ted shook his head in wonder. "You don't say so?"

This was more like it. This was Ted. Judy sighed. If she could only keep him like that.

"I don't suppose I want to marry you?" Ted said. "I suppose my intentions aren't honorable?"

He was still smiling, but it was very much on the surface. "I suppose, if there weren't a darn good reason, we wouldn't have married long ago?"

Two years, to be exact. Two years that could have been among the happiest in their lives.

"Tell me," Judy said. She tried to keep her tone light. "Just for the record. What was that wonderful reason again?"

Ted turned away, wearily. "Let's skip that for once," he said.

She was as tired of the subject as he was. They had been over and over it countless times without getting any place... Yes, Ted said, he knew all about it. Two could live as cheaply as one, sure. And Judy could keep her job. Sure. Okay, he said, he didn't think she could support him in the manner in which he had become accustomed. And so, until the time he could handle that end of it decently himself...

Judy knew it was useless, but still she persisted. She had used the same phrases so often, she knew them by heart... "Don't you see, darling, we'd at least have each other... Those other things aren't important... We'd at least..."

"Let's not discuss it," Ted said. "We'll just have to wait."

"Why should we wait?" She clenched her hands angrily. "We don't know how long it'll be. I want to settle it—right now!"

He turned back to her slowly. "I see. Before you speak to your friend, Mr. Richards?"

She had forgotten about that, but now she met his gaze fully. "Yes, before I speak to him."

"It's always good to have a guy in reserve, isn't it?" Ted said.

She gulped in some air. All right, my boy! O. K.! She waved at him airily. "So nice to have known you," she said, and walked away.

"What was so nice about it?" Ted called after her.

Oh, it was pretty nice, Theodore, don't kid yourself. But Judy didn't glance back. She crossed the Drive and went on down the street.

Back in the park there, she knew, he was miserable. And that made her miserable, too. But they couldn't go on like that indefinitely. There was no other way.

Besides, it wouldn't last long. She knew his moods perfectly. Let's see now. She looked at her watch. Two minutes for despair, then the next two for thought...and then, in about two or three more...

She slowed down. She wasn't so sure now. They'd fought before and sometimes hadn't made up for days. But then he didn't have much to worry about. He could just let it slide. He could let everything slide. This time...

She was near panic when she reached the corner—and then she heard heavy footsteps behind her. She caught a glimpse of Ted as she rounded the building. And his wild, frightened face was enough. The only thing that troubled her now was where they would live—uptown or out in the suburbs.

As for her conscience, that didn't trouble her at all. Consciences, sometimes, were pretty much of a bore. And as for Lloyd Richards—well, she wouldn't even have to call him. Lloyd knew her answer. She had given it to him that afternoon.

10

WOULD HE..... WOULD HE NOT?

Background of Japanese Blitz

I—Sowing The Dragon's Teeth

By Kamaladevi

Japan looms to-day on the horizon more than at any other period since her sensational victory as an unknown country over the big bear Russia.

When Japan transformed herself almost overnight from a secluded rural land into what is called a first class power, admiring tourists and scholars, industrialists and statesmen flocked to this wonder Island. The mystical East had produced a strangely practical child, like a songbird giving birth to a beaver.

Japan's turning the corner, now come to be historically known as the Meiji era, is from the political point of view of immense significance to the entire Orient which was under varying degrees of imperialist domination of one Western power or another. Unique as Japan's rise was, the opportunity now before her was even more unique. In a desert of colonies she stood, the sole oasis of freedom.

The oppressed millions of the East from Cairo to Shanghai turned hopeful eyes towards this flowering garden. Would Japan invite them to drink at this spring? But the Emperor Meiji had other dreams. To him the hungry western lions preying on the helpless East signified power. Imitate them and this same power will be yours before you also fall a prey to their gaping mouth, as sooner or later you might, like India and China.

Greed and Fear

Meiji was an ordinary mortal, fired by red ambitions and haunted by black fears. He lacked the courage of Sun Yat Sen and the vision of Gandhi. He turned the chariot of his State on to the familiar road trod by so many adventuring conquerors before, a thirst for wealth and for power. The decision was momentous. The seed of Japan's present role lay embedded in it.

England more than any other country influenced Japan's early course. It was England that helped Japan in her war against Russia, thanks to England's perpetual policy of balance of power. The ambitious Emperor Meiji stripped the feudal chiefs of their power and concentrated it in his own person under the camouflage of a constitutional monarchy. Japan doned the Western garb as one puts on a ready-made suit of clothes. The internal developments that accompany such changes were naturally more slow in coming. Hand in hand with this "Democratisation" of the monarchy came the deification of the Emperor rendering these reforms unreal.

As in the old days, our ancients attached a religious sanctity to daily habits such as bath and use of clean clothes to ensure their strict observance, so a halo was cast around the Emperor so that his commands may be obeyed without question. The entire governmental machinery became a mere instrument in his hands. The constitutional monarch of England is a real thing that came as the result of centuries of struggle and as an assertion of the strength of the people.

In Japan there is no corresponding development. The Japanese Diet is a sort of a mock Parliament. The Finance Minister presents the budget to the members as a command from the Emperor. The entire Diet thereupon rises, bows low in Japanese fashion and accepts it as a kind of divine gift. No one dare question or discuss the imperial command.

Role Of Premier

When Mr. Matsuoka as Foreign Minister was attempting to pull off the pact with Russia and encountered opposition from his colleagues, he contacted the Emperor directly and secured his assent. The Pact was signed. The alliance with the Axis powers was sold to the Japanese people in the same way. It is impossible to get a Japanese even to discuss such matters. He quickly ticks you off with the sober assertion that it is the Emperor's will and is not to be questioned.

Thus all the modernism that Japan adopted has been within a circumference. Though the feudalistic structure as bound to break up under the impact of industrialisation, every attempt has been made to preserve its background and sentiments. The aristocracy is very much crippled and is no more the custodian of wealth or power, but it is elaborately maintained as one of the pillars of society.

The feudal spirit is best seen as reflected in the family life. Man the head of the family, is still the ruling power in a household. It is difficult to imagine that Japan was once a matriarchal country. Women are considered socially inferior even though a very large number of them are economically independent. Their earnings in fact automatically pass into the hands of the head of the household. The women enjoy no civic or political rights even though to-day they occupy a most strategic place in the fabric of the country. In fact the national wheels would stop without their touch. Still the emphasis is only on their duties, never on their rights.

Irony Of Imperialism

When England drifted away from her ties with Japan, the latter moved up closer to America. American influence became distinctly visible in Japan's industries, transport, education and health systems, giving a standard of modernity far ahead of many European countries. The trade between the two grew in volume. American silk industry became mostly dependent on Japan, just as Japan's oil supply and heavy industries looked more to the United States than any other country.

Thus Japan whose political and social structure had been so largely influenced by England now began to have its economy and trade shaped by America. Most of her strategic supplies came from the States and were paid for largely through Japan's silk. Without the steady co-operation from America and the British Empire, Japan's growing ambitions would have remained a dream. These two "Democracies" however launched this fledging on its flight. These are some of the inevitable contradictions of imperialistic economy.

When a rural country with a rising population starts industrialising on the capitalistic basis, it experiences a period of expanding economy, with its flush of prosperity and a rising standard. Then the process gets reversed and there follow depression, unemployment and the inevitable fall in the living standards, until the cycles slow down and get settled into a chronic state of deterioration. In a little country like Japan with its rapid pace of industrialisation, that this condition should have got ushered in within half a century, is not surprising.

Evil Lure

Japan began to face a situation similar to what England faced in the early sixties and the late seventies of the last century. Once more a country stood at the cross-roads as so many had, down the rolling centuries. In a way the determined Meiji had sealed her fate and in sealing it, that of all Asia so far as Japan's role was concerned. But even now it was not too late to change her course, seize this golden opportunity and open the gates to her own greater glory and the freedom of her neighbours.

She could have drastically altered her economy and laid the foundations of a new system. With added strength she could have become the rallying point for the subject countries of this unhappy continent and raised aloft the noble banner of their freedom. But she chose otherwise. The lure of the imperialist highway was too great. The stage was set for another bloody drama.

The first world war gave Japan, who had already bagged Korea, the long awaited break. Unfortunately for the new empire builders the globe is pretty well all gobbled up already. A forward step nearly always means stepping on somebody else's toes, sooner or later. The well-fed empire rulers can be indulgent towards the new-comer for a while, and sometimes even lend a helping hand. That was the attitude of the Allies towards Japan when the curtain went up on Versailles.

Britain, Helping Hand

They supported her unwarranted demands on China. The latter's stern resistance however gave a check. But Japan merely bided her time. In 1931 she set her military juggernaut moving again, with the tacit approval of England. The major English press displayed a marked Japanese bias. The U. S. Secretary of State was given the cold shoulder for suggesting a check on Japan. The Lytton Commission whitewashed the "Incident" and the League of Nations retired to bed with an easy conscience.

The British Dominions who were now raising their heads, entered into close economic collaboration with Japan and the trade between them expanded. Greater and larger supplies began to pour into this feverish country. Whilst the Dominions shut out Chinese and Indians, (though the latter are British subjects) the Japanese were still welcome. Whilst domiciled Indians in Canada were not permitted to bring even their families over, the Japanese settlers could even bring their domestic employees in addition to their families.

Once the imperailist wheels start moving there is no stopping them. In Japan's eyes China was a juicy plum and she had only to stretch out her long arm and plump the fruit would fall into her palm! After all China was a weak country, a house divided against itself, with few industries and little military equipment. But Japan miscalculated. Four years have gone by and China showed no sign of cracking up.

Golden Opportunity

A million and half of Japanese troops were bogged down on the fields of China with the end nowhere in sight yet. The first few successes achieved mainly through her air-craft, proved unreal. The situation deteriorated into a stalemate—a stalemate that continued to drain her limited resources. Soon Japan was beginning to face lack of necessities. A moral depression was creeping over the people who were all the time being called on to make sacrifices with no corresponding military glory abroad to warrant it.

And what is the sum-total of this costly war which has meant the investment of 35 billion yen and the absorption of over 80 p.c. of men of military age? The possession of semi-deserted cities and guerilla-infested areas. Nanking with a population of a lac and half needing military force of a lac! The provincial Governments of the Chungking regime still carrying

(Continued on Page 10)

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BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE BLITZ

(Continued from Page 9)

on and outside of a radius of three miles beyond the occupied cities still collecting taxes! Communications between these occupied cities is hazardous thanks to the Chinese guerillas. Japan was finding herself in a most unenviable situation.

Then suddenly as though in answer to Japan's desperate supplication came the second world war, opening up new and unexpected possibilities. Japan's relations with England and America had been worsening just as the latter countries' relations with Germany reached a breaking point. As Japan began to realise China was neither willing to capitulate nor negotiate, she began to cast her eyes elsewhere. Her scheme for a southern expansion began to take concrete shape in her mind.

Her Destiny

Japan first started testing out her likely opponent, England, by harassing Englishmen in the occupied areas, while Hitler was testing her out in Vienna and Prague. Both came to the same conclusion. England could be bullied. The closing of the Burma Road was the final test. America was unprepared and undecided, on the Pacific issue. In the meantime the powerful imperialist countries of Europe fell in a heap under the German panzer force, like a house of cards, leaving their vast colonial empires like an open tea-shop. Anybody could walk in and take a helping.

To Japan this was a godsend, especially now that England and America would be critically tied up in the Atlantic battle, and their forces naturally weakened in the Pacific.

Japan tried to bolster up her military campaign, by a propaganda campaign. She laid a "natural" claim to the continent of Asia, even as Hitler did to Europe. It was Japan's destiny, to carve out a steak for herself out of this joint of a world and she would have no other teeth getting into it. "Hands off" she warned the others. 'This is my show'.

She gave the elaborate title of "Co-prosperity Sphere" to this dish, as a counter-slogan to the played out "commonwealth" of the Anglo-Saxons. But all this only raised the ire of the British and the Americans. But steeped in appeasement, their policy went counter to their wishes and interest. Both continued to supply her with all the strategic materials she needed for those very campaigns England and America wanted to prevent!

Relations With Russia

The problem was no simpler to Japan either. She was conscious that she could not count on the appeasement policy for all time. Sooner or later it would mean a clash with them. She must seek other support to counter-balance this. That she should turn towards the Axis was inevitable. It was the logical link to the policy she had launched upon already. But there were other rocks ahead still. There was Russia, the ancient enemy and not quite so easy to deal with either. Japan was still smarting under the memory of the severe whacking the Japanese troops had received at the hands of the Soviet guards on the frontier during the skirmishes of 1939.

This very experience made the securing of the Northern frontier imperative. if they were to move southwards. After all Japan's military strength is far more limited than Germany's. Large permanent garrisons on the Northern border were untenable with a major campaign in the South. Japan no doubt swallowed a bitter pill when she signed the pact with Russia. But it only showed her earnestness to forge ahead. Luckily Japan found Russia surprisingly accommodating. Russia wanted it just as badly. Once again the world war worked in Japan's favour. Faced with an imminent war with Germany, Russia was pushed to secure the Siberian frontier!

Now Japan seemed poised for a big leap. The world waited with bated breath, but they waited in vain as the days slipped by into weeks and the weeks into months. Except for strengthening and expanding her occupation of Indo-China, Japan still remained poised. Her cabinets came and went with no new spectacular moves by any. Will Japan strike? Will she move North or South? Was on every lip. Statesmen maintained sphinx-like countenances. Politicians became chary of speculations. Journalists alone hazarded prophecies. But few perhaps could guess how tantalising was the dilemma Japan faced, how complicated her internal situation.

(To Be Continued.)

Close Up Your Ranks

Jawahar's Appeal To Student Organisations

PATNA, Dec. 26.

In a message to Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of the All-India Students Conference, which will hold its seventh session at Patna on December 27 and twenty-eight under the Presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Meheralli, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru deplores the present split in the ranks of students at a time of national and world crisis.

"I wish well to students" adds Pandit Nehru "for after all, the burden of the future rests with them. For them, to-morrow is more important than to-day. If they wish to make to-morrow theirs, they will have to develop methods of work and qualities which will bring them this veritage or others will pass them by, while they argue and dispute and take the leadership of to-morrow.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru requests Mr. Yusuf Meherali, the President-Elect of the Conference, and Mian Iftikharuddin, President-Elect of the All-India Student Federation, to exercise their good offices in effecting a rapprochement between these two rival student organisations and says "possibly, it is better for the student world to learn through its own experiences. Till they have so learnt, I am afraid, they cannot expect much sympathy or help from outsiders, who otherwise, wish them well and would gladly co-operate with them".—A.P.

Golden Jubilee Celebration of Rajapur High School

On the completion of its 50 years' career, the Rajapur High School of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal is celebrating its Golden Jubilee on Monday and Tuesday, December 29th and 30th under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. On the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations, a commemorations volume is being published giving a brief history of the progress of the institution and of the Narayanrao Topiwala Agricultural School—a unique institution in agriculture in the Bombay Presidency. "The Smriti Grantha" contains messages from eminent personalities like. Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier, Bombay, Her Highness Parvatibai Bhonsale, Regent Ranisaheb of Sawantwadi, etc.

The "Ratna Deep" the official quarterly magazine of the school has also issued a special number on the completion of its career of about 12 years on this occasion.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCES

The 12th Nikhila Karnataka and the 1st Mysore State Ayurvedic Conferences and Exhibition will be held in Mysore on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst., when Sriyut H. B. Gundappa Gowda will open it in the Town Hall, on the 28th inst. at 8 a.m.

Ved. Brah. Sri Guru Bhaskaracharya Ramachandra Swamigalu of Bellary and Bhishagratna Palyam Venkatachala Pandit (Mysore) will preside over the 12th Nikhila Karnataka and the 1st Mysore State Ayurvedic Conferences respectively.

FIRST AID POSTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, December 27.

The urgent need of the services of doctors in connection with the 46 first aid posts that are proposed to be established in Calcutta for the treatment of casualties during an air raid, is stressed in an appeal made by the A.R.P. casualty services section to all members of the Medical Profession.—A. P.

Japanese Pour Reinforcements Into Manila

Very Heavy Fighting Continues

Manila Heavily Bombed Despite Declaration: Defenceless Town Terror-Struck

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The War Department reported to-day that fleets of Japanese troopships were pouring reinforcements ashore north and south-east of Manila and that "very heavy" fighting was in progress south-east of Manila.

CONTINUAL REINFORCEMENTS

A War Department communique covering the operations to 14-30 G.M.T. Saturday says:

"PHILIPPINE THEATRE:— Fighting in the Lingayen area north of Manila is of a desultory character. Combat operations south-east of the general vicinity of the Lamon Bay are very heavy. The enemy is continually being reinforced from fleets of troopships at the Lingayen Gulf, and off Antimonan. Enemy air activity continues heavy over all fronts. Nothing to report from other areas".

MANILA:—The United States Far Eastern command announced this (Saturday) afternoon that conditions remained unchanged on both the fronts in Luzon Island.

MANILA BOMBED.

The announcement also said: "Manila was bombed during the day. Ships in the harbour were also bombed."

Disregarding the declaration that Manila is an open city the Japanese Air Force killed many persons, and started fires in the city on Saturday afternoon, in their raid in which bombs were rained upon the defenceless city.

For 150 minutes Japanese aeroplanes visitd terror upon the city. The raiders met no opposition, as they poured explosives on the metropolis.

The Japanese bombed the city area close to the Old Fort Santiago which has not been used for years. They also bombed the section on the opposite side of the city.

HEAVIEST RAID.

Many buildings were destroyed in to-day's aid raid which is the heaviest raid hitherto, but the casualties are probably not heavy owing to the fact that the raid occurred at the lunch hour and most people in the affected area had been previously evacuated. A 300 years old church built by Spaniards suffered a direct hit, and was set on fire. As far as ascertainable none of the vessels in the river was hit, though the piers in the harbour were severely bombed. The south bank of the river was heavily bombed, causing large craters in the streets. The northern suburbs were also bombed. The raiders flew low, free from either air or ground attack.

TOWNS IN LAGUNA BOMBED.

Four towns in Laguna Province were also bombed, namely Santa Cruz, Calamba, Loabanos and Calaun.

There have been no British casualties in Manila hitherto. All

(Continued on page 22)

LARGE JAPANESE SHIP BOMBED AND SUNK

Enemy Lighter Also Sunk

BATAVIA, Dec. 27.

To-day's Dutch East Indies official 'communique' states: "Several direct hits were made on the largest ship of Japanese concentration, off Kuching (Sarawak), by bombers of the Netherlands Air Force. The ship exploded and a column of flame several hundred feet in height, shot up into the air. A Japanese lighter was also sunk.

During an air raid by the Japanese on the aerodrome at Borneo, one civilian was killed and six injured."

MORE JAPANESE LANDINGS

WELLINGTON, Dec. 27.

The fact that the Japanese have been operating in Northern Gilbert Islands was announced by the New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Fraser. A number of European residents were evacuated, but it is feared that some were taken prisoner. Besides the landing in Abaiang Island, nothing further has been heard from Makin Island, since the Japanese attack on December 10, and it must be assumed that Japanese are still in occupation of the island.

Mr. Fraser also announced that Taowa Island, which hte Japanese attacked but afterwards evacuated on December tenth, has been clear of the enemy since.—Reuter.

SOVIET TROOPS ENTER NAROFOMINSK

17 Localities Captured

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

After an irresistible attack Soviet troops entered Narofominsk yesterday. This is a town 45 miles west of Moscow, the capture of which was reported in last night's communique. Fierce fighting had taken place in the Narofominsk sector for more than two months and Soviet units held the eastern bank of the River Nara. The Germans had constructed many fortified positions on the western bank and made many attempts to cross the river but these ended in complete failure. Under continuous counter-attacks the enemy weakened and the Russians crossed the river and began their advance on the town. Outflanking defence positions they drove the Germans out of the neighbouring villages and then out of the town itself, fighting was stubborn, but the attack was irresistible. Much booty was captured.

"DEFENSIVE BATTLES."

LONDON:—"Defensive battles" continue on the eastern front, according to the German communique

The Soviet midday communique states:—"during the night of December 26th our troops fought the enemy on all fronts."

MOSCOW:—A supplement to the Soviet communique announces "our troops operating in one sector of the western front are breaking stubborn resistance of the enemy and in one day alone recaptured 17 localities and captured a great amount of military equipment and ammunition. In another sector of the front our troops ejected Germans from 11 localities and annihilated about 2,000 officers and men."—Reuter.

Huge German Losses

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The killing of 10,000 Germans in four days is announced by the Soviet information Bureau in a Broadcast by the Moscow radio.

The Broadcast says that during the period from December 21 to 25 Soviet troops operating on the Moscow front killed some 10,200 German officers and men and captured material including 33 tanks two aeroplanes, 126 guns and 1,128 lorries. The staff headquarters of the Thirteenth Army Corps and 258th infantry division were destroyed. Large supply and ammunition stores were captured. Estimates of booty and casualties are far from complete since many dead and much equipment were buried under snow.

BARDOLI PARLEYS:

Conflicting Principles Unreconciled Yet

But Reaching Decision Only A Question Of Some Time

BARDOLI, Dec. 27.

AFTER FIVE DAYS' DISCUSSIONS ON THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS NOWHERE NEAR A DECISION. IT IS LEARNT THAT THE MAIN DIFFICULTY LIES IN RECONCILING CONFLICTING PRINCIPLES AND FINDING A 'VIA MEDIA'. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT WHEN THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANT ISSUE AS TO WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE A REVISION OF THE CONGRESS ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO WAR THERE IS BOUND TO BE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AND IT WILL TAKE TIME FOR THE COMMITTEE TO ARRIVE AT A DECISION.

A. R. P.

While the Committee generally has been engaged in discussing the general political situation, the question of A.R.P. was also raised to-day. It is understood that the Committee will pass a resolution on the subject to-morrow. The consensus of opinion on the question appears to be that the Congress organisation should do everything possible to render assistance to distressed people, and the Committee devoted considerable time to-day in discussing means to do the same.—A. P

"C. R." PLEADS FOR OPEN DOOR POLICY

Jawaharlal's Opposition?

BARDOLI, Dec. 27.

Another day of the Congres Working Committee passed on without any decision being reached on the present political situation. The Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, told the "United Press" that the Committee would continue discussions at least till Monday.

It appears that at to-day's confabulations also centred round the issues of violence and non-violence and their relation to the political sphere. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was the prime debator in this afternoon's pourparlers, which continued for four hours. Gandhiji was present throughout and except for a few observations here and there on the issue of non violence, he is stated to have made no major contributions to-day.

KEEP DOOR OPEN

It is gathered that Rajaji emphasised that the Congress should in the present ever-changing circumstances in both national and international spheres keep the door open.

Pandit Nehru, however, argued that the many gestures of the Congress in the past could not make Whitehall budge an inch from its original stand, and that in view of this intransigent attitude of Britain, he could not see how the Congress could still keep the door open.

SUNDAY MEETING

Efforts, it is stated, are being made to find out a common ground on this main question, and it appears that for this purpose Pandit Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other leaders are meeting Gandhiji to-morrow morning.

Anyway, the resolution on the present situation is not expected before Monday.

A. R. P.

The "United Press" further gathers that the question of A. R. P. Organisations and what attitude Congressmen should adopt towards them in the event of air raids also came up for discussion at this afternoon's sitting. Reference in this connection was once again made to the situation in the Far East, especially that obtaining in Rangoon.

It is believed that the main resolution will be placed before the Committee to-morrow evening when Gandhiji will be present, and in view of Monday being his silence day serious efforts will be made at to-morrow's sitting finally to dispose of the main resolution.

But indications so far available tend to show that such a possibility is remote.

Meanwhile, leaders are having group talks in the morning and in the evening after the adjournment of the day's sitting. It is widely believed here that, in spite of ideological differences among members on the issue of non-violence, an agreed formula will ultimately emerge giving a united lead to the country at the present juncture.—United Press.

SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MAHATMA AND "C. R."

BARDOLI, Dec 27.

After five days' discussion on the general political situation in the country the Congress Working Committee has not been able to come to any decision in regard to future policy of the Congress. There appears to be sharp difference of opinion between Manatma Gandhi, on the one hand, and the other members o the Working Committee led by Mr. Rajagopalachari on the question of revision of the present programme of the Congress.

Well-informed circles point out that the discussions are bound to take long time in view of the important issues involved and the diametrically opposite views held by leaders. It is further pointed out that no resolution is likely to be available for another two or three days.—A. P.

A.-I. C. C. BY-ELECTION

POONA, Dec. 27.

In the bye-election held to-day at the Congress House for the two seats rendered vacant on the A. I. C. C. from Maharashtra Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary of the M. P. C. C. and Mr. D. K. Gosavi, ex-President of the M. P. C. C. were declared elected.

It will be recalled that the bye-election was caused due to the resignation of two members of the Royist Group on the A. I. C. C. from Maharashtra.—A. P.

SUB-COMMITTEES FOR A.-I. C. C. SESSION

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of Congress workers this afternoon several Sub-Committees were formed to make arrangements for the A. I. C. C. session in Wardha. It has been decided to admit visitors on the payment of entrance fee.—A. P.

REAR-ADMIRAL NIMITZ.

HONOLULU, Dec. 27.

Rear-Admiral Nimitz, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, has arrived in the Hawaiian area to take up his command. He succeeds Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who was relieved of his command following the Pearl Harbour attack.—Reuter.

Manila.—President Quezon and members of the New Philippine Congress are scheduled to be sworn in for a new term on Tuesday, because of war conditions the ceremonies will be brief and without pomp. President Quezon takes the oath of office at the isolated point from which he is directing the Government.

Liberals Condemn Ban On Mahasabha

"NOT SMALLEST JUSTIFICATION FOR GOVT. APPREHENSIONS" SAYS MR. SASTRI

Sir Cowasji Affirms Right Of Every Indian To Meet Where He Liked

MADRAS, December 27.

The National Liberal Federation resumed the open session this afternoon Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy presiding.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri moved the resolution on the Bhagalpur ban. The resolution runs:—

"The National Liberal Federation of India deeply deplores the turn that things have taken regarding the session of the Hindu Maha Sabha that was to have been held in Bhagalpur. The ban placed on it by the Bihar Government is a denial of one of the fundamental rights of citizenship for which there was no justification in the circumstances. The Federation holds that it was the duty of the Bihar Administration to afford protection to a lawful meeting of citizens from any apprehended molestation or disturbance. The Federation condemns emphatically the arbitrary action of the Government that has driven the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha and many distinguished members of it into an exceedingly difficult situation in which they have by their conduct earned the sympathy and respect of their countrymen.

Moving the resolution on the Baghalpur ban the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said bend and broken as he was in age, his sluggish blood ran somewhat swiftly as he took up the resolution. The ordinary rule was that people must be assisted by the Government to perform their lawful duties and exercise their lawful rights. Where disturbances of such exercise was possible, the Government, if it was forewarned, should also forearm itself and provide the necessary assistance to those wishing to exercise their rights. In the present case there is a different story altogether. Mr. Sastry narrated the events leading upto the arrests of Hindu Mahasabha leaders, and said that the action of Mr. Savarkar and his colleagues merited the approbation of all independent and honourable citizens.

"A MAN OF PEACE"

Mr. Savarkar was a man "of peace" and had decided that three days before the 'Bakrid,' the Sabha should conclude the session and thus afford an interval long enough to let passions subside, and the city fall into its usual moods This was, however, too much for the local administration.

Mr. Savarkar did all he could, said Mr. Sastry, to see that the matter was passed off quietly and at the same time the Mahasabha was allowed to exercise its unquestioned rights of meeting. The Speaker could not think that the Hindu Sabha leaders could have done less under the circumstances.

Proceeding Mr. Sastri referred to the arrest of Dr. S. P. Mookerjee Minister of Bengal, and said the Administration of Bihar had by their action raised more trouble by trying to prevent the meeting than they would have had to face if they had let it to continue. The local Muslim community had expressed their sympathy with the organisers of the Mahasabha and a section of them joined in the hartal as a mark of protest against the Government action. It, therefore, appeared to the Speaker that without proper reasons, the Bihar Government had set about doing things, perfectly "irregular and arbitrary act of preventing the lawful exercise by citizens of their rights."

Mr. Sastri proceeding justified the stand taken by the Liberal Federation as a non-communal organisation in passing this resolution. He said matters had gone too far and they could not "hold their hands folded." Without the least hesitation the federation would act similarly, even when fellow citizens or other communities—Muslims or Christians or Parsis got into scrape of this kind, and they would not be, he was sure, behind in going to their rescue and support.

FEAR OF 'WRONG TURN'

Concluding Mr. Sastri said that "if the authorities exercise their powers in such a way that the disturbers of public meetings, the men who threaten to misbehave are encouraged while those who submit to order are penalised, the political education of the citizens will take a wrong turn.

Continuing Mr. Sastri said: "The Muslim community did not welcome the stamp of the disturbers of public meetings that was sought to be put upon them b the administration, and announced that they were certainly not the fanatical or irresponsible set or citizens they were represented to be. The news of the holding of a meeting inside the jails under the chairmanship of "our irrepressible friend, Dr. Moonjee" and the passing of a number of resolutions at that meeting and another meeting held at Bhagalpur by the delegates provided further "extraordinary news".

NO SHRED OF JUSTIFICATION

If there was the smallest justification for the Bihar Government's apprehensions Mr. Sastri said: "they should have received some sort of confirmation as the meetings were held and the resolutions were being passed. But it did not appear that the local Muslim community was in the least disturbed nor did they go anywhere near those assembled at the meeting. It therefore appeared to him that without proper reasons the Bihar Government set about doing "this perfectly irregular and arbitrary act of precenting the exercise by citizens of their rights."

Concluding Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said, that he was always disposed to allow for the difficulties of those who held charge of the heavy portfolio of Law and Order. It was always a difficult and a very trying charge often. it might become necessary for them to use force—and they were at perfect liberty to use it as and to the extent it might become necessary. But in the use of this force the officers of the Government had to see that the character and the habits of the population they were in charge of were all led into proper channels."

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who seconded the resolution, referred to the critical war situation, and said it was inconceivable that the Government should at this time go out of their way and arrest a large number of their countrymen who supported the war efforts. Whatever might be the circumstances the arrest of such men, said Sir Cowasjee, must be a catastrophe more to the Government than to the country.

EVERY INDIAN'S RIGHT

He urged that the Government should support the right of every Indian to meet where he liked provided he did not make a nuisance of himself and to say what he liked provided it was within the four corners of law.

Sir Cowasji said that as a political party they had always been against Direct Action. By this resolution they were not supporting Direct Action. But what they were protesting against was that in these dangerous times for this country and the Goveriment, the Government should have brought about a condition of affairs in which they would be compelled to arrest Mr. Savarkar and a gentleman who only a few days ago had taken the oath of office to support the War efforts. Could they imagine anything more foolish than such action?

Sir Cowasji made a passing reference to the policy pursued by the Congress Government in Bombay, which he said to support its policy of prohibition suppressed free speech and writing. Some newspapers which were opposed to this policy of prohibition were suppressed. There arose a cause and a reason for direct action. But the decision of the High Court however made any Direct Action unnecessary. He mentioned this to show that circumstances might arise which called for stronger action than mere words. Sir Cowasji believed that the Government should support the right of every Indian to meet where he liked provided he did not make a nuisance of himself and to say what he liked provided it was within the four corners of the Law.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye supporting the resolution desired to make it plain that in this resolution they were not concerned with a communal organisation, but with the very wide question of individual liberty, the right of every citizen of expressing his views and of association. He left that the Hindu Maha Sabha was perfectly right in the course it had taken.

"MUDDLEHEADEDNESS"

Proceeding Dr. Paranjpye said that one of the reasons adduced by the Bihar Government for the ban was their inability to provide adequate police force. Dr. Paranjpye said that to enforce the ban the Government had to bring in even greater police force. This only showed the muddleheadedness of the Government.

Dr. Paranjpye expressed the view that in this instance the Bihar Government had no justification for their action. If they had apprehended trouble they should have taken security from the people who threatened to prevent the Hindu Maha Sabha from exercising its rights. The leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha were perfectly right in what they did.

PAKISTAN

The other important resolution tabled for consideration by the open session to-day related to Pakistan and the separate electorates. It reads:—

"The National Liberal federation of India is emphatically opposed to any idea of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan on communal basis. Such a division in the opinion of the Federation is anti-national inimical to the unity and cohesion of India, and entails the danger of disintegrating the national units, resulting in complete disruption of the nation."

Mr. F. E. Vinayaka Rao, General Secretary of the Federation, moved the resolution relating to Pakistan. He said that the Liberals as a party were opposed to political claims on communal grounds. He analysed the Pakistan scheme and contended that it was unworkable and harmful for the Muslims themselves. The best safeguard for all communities he said would be an All-India Federal Constitution.

Dr. C. S. Mahajani seconding the resolution condemned Pakistan is constituting "the greatest danger to the integrity of the nation and the future generation of India".

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

The third resolution on separate electorates stated:

"The National Liberal Federation, while agreeable to the safeguarding of the interests of all sections of the people considers that the aim of India political evolution should be a democracy not based on considerations of race or creed, and therefore, the Federation is definitely opposed to the permanent existence of communal electrorates and the present communal award; at the same time as it would not be practicable to effect this reform immediately owing to existing conditions, it considers that steps should be taken towards the elimination of separate communal electorates by the creation of joint electorates with reserved seats for a definite period".

Dr. M. D. Altekar moved the resolution opposing separate electorates. He affirmed that the aim of India's political evolution should be democracy not based on considerations of race, creed or colour and that communal electorates militated against the principles of democracy.

Mr. Dalipman Singh seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

At the outset condolence resolutions touching the deaths of Sir C. Y. Chintamani Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan were moved from the Chair and passed all standing.

The session was then adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.

The Subjects Committee will resume sitting this evening to discuss resolutions for the open session for the third and last day of the Federation to-morrow.

MAYOR BARDHAN RELEASED

BHAGALPUR.— Mr. B. K. Gokhale, the Divisional Commissioner, visited the Central Jail and released Major P. Bardhan, of Bengal, in order to enable him to proceed to Colgong and induce Dr. Syamaprosad Mookherjee to return to Calcutta.

HARTAL STOPPED

The Mahasabha session was formally declared closed at 2 p.m. to-day. At a meeting at Debi Babu's Dharmsala the Dictator issued written orders stopping hartal from to-day.

Notices have been served on Mr. Dhiren Sen, Advocate, Dr. Amulya Ghosh, Dr. Nalinaksha Lahiri and Mr. Jatin Ghosh, asking them to show cause, on January 8, why they should not be prosecuted under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Defence of India Rules "for harbouring members of an unlawful assembly and assisting and giving facilities for its formation, and for brickbats being pelted from inside their

(Continued on page 18)

CO-ORDINATION OF A B C D POWERS

Riposte To Axis Challenge To Democracies

LONDON, DEC. 27.

EMPHASIS IS LAID IN RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE SO-CALLED A.B.C.D. COUNTRIES ARE CO-ORDINATING THEIR PLANS AFTER ONLY THREE WEEKS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR, WRITES REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

Already there comes news of military co-operation of these four Powers, for example, American air protection of the Burma Road and the Dutch naval and air attacks in the China Sea, while from the United States comes the news of the very successful visit of Mr. Churchill which augurs well for the coming co-ordination of Allied commands and the vigorous execution of their orders. The details of further Allied consultations in the near future may doubtless be expected as a speedy riposte to the Axis assault on the democracies.

Close Anglo-American Co-operation

NEW YORK.—There is reason to think that arrangements for close Anglo-American co-operation has already been formulated. In working out strategy, Mr. Churchill is understood to have proceeded on the probability that Germany continues to threaten an invasion of Britain, an Associated Press dispatch states.

INVASION OF BRITAIN LIKELY

"Major Attempt, This Spring", Says Churchill

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Mr. Churchill is said to have told a group of Congressmen with whom he lunched privately yesterday, that he believed it quite likely that Germany would make a major attempt to invade Britain this spring, according to an Associated Press despatch from Washington.—Reuter.

Nazis Retreat On The Tula Front

RUSSIANS CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS BY SPREADING DESTRUCTION AMONG ENEMY FORCES

LONDON, Dec. 27.

ASSISTED BY MASSIVE 64 AND 52-TON TANKS, RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT CONTINUE CARRYING THE ATTACK TO HITLER'S ARMY.

SOVIET TROOPS UNDER GENERAL MERETSSKOV CONTINUE THEIR BATTERING PURSUIT OF THE THIRTY-NINTH GERMAN ARMY CORPS WHICH THEY DROVE OUT OF TIKHVIN RECENTLY.

Near Volkhov or about 40 miles south-east of Leningrad the Red Army routed two large German units according to the Tass correspondent on this front, while an enemy reconnaissance unit and other Fascist forces were put to flight.

More important villages have been retaken by this Soviet troops.

On the Moscow front the Soviet news agency reports several fairly important successes.

One Russian unit on this front captured 18 artillery pieces with much other equipment.

During three days' fighting in another sector of the Moscow front 2 200 enemy officers and men were killed and large amounts of weapons and equipment were captured.

On Christmas Day the Soviet air force destroyed ten German tanks, 60 lorries loaded with troops and equipment, 18 field-guns with their crews, seven anti-aircraft guns, burnt five railway installations and dispersed two battalions of enemy infantry.

German forces continue to retreat on the Tula front, says a report from Moscow.—Reuter.

6,000 Enemy Troops Killed; 32 Localities Liberated

A special announcement of the Soviet Information Bureau early this morning says, "During the period December 18 to 25 units of the 54th Red Army under Major-General Fedanisky (Leningrad front) routed German troops in the Volkhov area.

As a result of the defeat of the troops in this area up to 6,000 German soldiers and officers were annihilated and 32 localities were liberated.

The war material captured includes 26 tanks, 87 guns, 47 heavy machine-guns, 166 machine-guns 142 trench-mortars, 18,000 shells, 13,000 mines, 10,000 hand grenades, and 300,000 rounds of cartridges, as well as a large quantity of other material.

The Soviet night Communique states, "During December 25 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts.

On a number of sectors of the western, Kalinin and south-western fronts our troops fought fierce engagements with the enemy and continued to advance, occupying a number of localities, including the town of Narofominsk. On 25th December two German aircraft were destroyed".

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

The railway town of Byelev, 55 miles north of Orel, was mentioned in last night's Soviet 'communique' in addition to Narrow Minsk as having been occupied by the Russians.

Byelev is west of Plavsk whose recapture was announced recently. —Reuter.

POLISH—SOVIET PACT IN MOSCOW

LONDON Dec. 27.

General Sikorski in a new year message from the Near East to the Polish troops in Britain discloses that the Polish—Soviet agreement has been supplemented by the agreement signed in Moscow of friendship and mutual assistance thus fully cementing the solidarity of purpose of the two countries in the struggle against the joint enemy

It has also been agreed that a powerful and independent Poland directed against Germany would constitute an indispensable element of the European equilibrium.

Australian Planes Bomb Greenwich Island

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.

The Royal Australian Air Force planes bombed enemy stores and installations on the Greenwich Island, says a communique issued here. All planes returned safely.

The army Minister Mr. Forde inspected the coast defences and conferred with the army chiefs continuously during the holidays.

CHINA LAUNCHING GENERAL OFFENSIVE

Rushing Troops To North Hunan

KWEILIN, Dec. 26.

The China Eighth Command has rushed strong forces to meet the new Japanese drive in northern Hunan, which is evidently intended as a diversion to weaken the Chinese efforts in the Hong Kong area.

General Hsuh Yoh Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in Hunan, has hurried back to Changsha, Hunan capital, to direct the operations.

When the news of the Japanese offensive reached him he was at Kweilin on his way to Chungking to attend the Kuomintang Conference.

Fresh Chinese troops have also been sent to the Hong Kong front, where violent fighting continues along the Canton-Kowloon railway.

Meanwhile military precautions are being intensified along the border of the Kwangsi Province and the French Indo-China, where the Chinese have now established field head quarters. Kweilin is full of rumours about an impending general Chinese offensive.—Reuter.

Premier Captures U. S. With A Smile

Churchill's "V" Sign In Senate Renews Thunderous Applause

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Churchill left the Rostrum amidst uninterrupted cheering, such as has not been heard in Congress for many a long day.

Walking slowly with his shoulders hunched, he turned and acknowledged the applause by lifting his hand with two fingers making the "V For Victory" sign.

This evoked a renewed storm of applause.

Senator Byrd described the speech as a demonstration of the fine unity existing between the United States and Britain. Senator Hayden declared that Mr. Churchill's conclusions were inescapable

Senator Bailey said "We are very grateful for the great message".

Senator MacFarland said, "The fact that we are having this war demonstrates that Mr. Churchill is right regarding the democracies working more closely in future to prevent a recurrence of such wars"

Practically all that one man should do to bring about a permanent Anglo-American alliance for the preservation of civilisation as the democracies know it, seems to have been done in one speech by Mr. Churchill in the Senate Chamber on Friday morning.

The Senate has had items of oratories, but seldom does it hear a speech equal to to-day's.

As a personal triumph Mr. Churchill's appearance stands unequalled, and the day he spoke in the Senate will surely be a mark in Congressional history, both because of the magnetism of the man who held his hearers enthralled and for his message.

As one observer remarked, after hearing the Prime Minister, "For the good he did in his appearance in Congress to-day, Mr. Churchill's long trip across the Atlantic was well worth while."—Reuter.

British Reaction To Speech In Senate

LONDON, Dec 26.

The broadcast of Mr. Churchill's stirring address to the members of the American Senate and the House of Representatives was clearly heard in Great Britain, and aroused universal approbation, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

What most impressed everyone, was Mr. Churchill's attitude and references to the future relations between Great Britain and the United States

It is felt that he was not merely indulging in the expression of a pious hope, based on his personal feelings and associations, but was disclosing the substance of his discussions with President Roosevelt.

It is obvious that these do not merely deal with the military and political problems of the moment, great as they are but that bases of the post-war relations of the two great branches of the English-speaking people are being discussed thus providing that ever closer and more intimate collaboration in the cause of peace.

"A great press" is scarcely adequate to describe the showing that Mr. Churchill's Congress speech received in the late evening papers.

Banner headlines read "We cannot Lose—Churchill Must Make Sure This Is Last World War"; "Victory In two Years;" and "Churchill Forecast Allied Offensive in forty-three"—these are typical headings.

One descriptive story is captioned "Churchill Like War-Lion Captures The United States With A Smile".

After telling its readers that the text of the speech is on an inside page the "New York Post" says "We suggest you cut it out and save it".

CHURCHILL TO ADDRESS CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec 27.

Mr. Churchill, whose visit to Ottawa next week has just been announced will address a joint session of the specially reconvened Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, announced that Mr. Churchill is to spend two days at Ottawa next week.

GOEBBELS DENOUNCES STAY-AT-HOMES

LONDON, Dec 27.

A certain section of the German people, "Who are hardly touched by the war make a lot of fuss about the cares of every day life", are denounced by Doctor Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Chief, in an article, according to the German radio.

"The whole nation without exception must share the burdens of the war" Dr Goebbels writes. It is not right to take up a stand that while some are prepared to give up their lives, others can take it easy.

If at home there is a shortage of tobacco or cigarettes, people should not complain because they have to wait in queue for hours in order to obtain supplies It is hard enough for a mother to see her son go to the front: how much harder it is for a woman who has already lost four sons not to lose her fifth and last son in the east.

Apart from that territory which is menaced by air attack the home front only suffers privations and restrictions while the fighting front calls for sacrifices".—Reuter.

Japanese Version Of Hong Kong Surrender

TOKIO Dec. 26.

The Japanese account of the surrender of Hong Kong issued by the Domei Agency, says that Sir Mark Young and the Governor of the British garrison unconditionally surrendered with the forces at 19.5 o'clock on Friday as the result of a parley with the Japanese Military and Naval authorities at a hotel at Kowloon.

The account adds: "Sir Mark stayed at the hotel overnight under the protection of Japanese troops and returned to Hong Kong with a Japanese staff officer."—Reuter.

EPIC DEFENCE OF HONG KONG

Troops Were Tired Out And Countryside Set On Fire Before Gallant Defenders Surrendered

LONDON, Dec 26.

THE HEROIC GARRISON AT HONG KONG, WHOSE EPIC STRUGGLE AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS ENDED ON CHRISTMAS DAY, LACKED AIR SUPPORT, IT IS DISCLOSED IN A WAR OFFICE STATEMENT ISSUED TO-NIGHT.

"The isolation of our column and the fact that its only aerodrome is on the mainland precluded the possibility of air support to the garrison," the statement said

The only aerodrome at Tai Tak was evacuated on December 9 after the demolition of plant and destruction of ground

The gallant defenders had to face not only the "extremely accurate" shelling of well-known batteries, but air bombardment on military objective "of a high standard of accuracy"

The water and transport situation became critical and it was not possible to replenish the ammunition.

By December 23 the position had become "exceedingly grave".

The troops who had fought unceasingly for many days were tired out. The military and civilian casualties were heavy

Water and food supply was desperate, on Christmas Eve the garrison was dive-bombed and the countryside all around Mount Cameron was set on fire by incendiary bombs. But still the defenders held on with spirits high, realising that every day of resistance was so much gained for the Allied cause until on Christmas Day the military and naval commanders informed the Governor that no further effective resistance could be made.—Reuter.

Henry Pownall Replaces Brooke-Popham

VICE-CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF APPOINTED NEW C.-IN-C. IN FAR EAST

LONDON, December 27.

Lieut. General Sir Henry Royds Pownall succeeds Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham as Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, it is officially announced.

THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT LIEUT. GENERAL SIR HENRY POWNALL HAS ARRIVED AT SINGAPORE AND ASSUMED THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE FAR EAST IN SUCCESSION TO AIR MARSHALL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM. LT. GEN. POWNALL WAS APPOINTED TO THIS COMMAND IN NOVEMBER ON VACATING THE POST OF THE VICE-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF.

The new Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Sir Henry Royds Pownall, is 54 years of age with medium height. He is precise in manner, but is always quiet and courteous. He has an amazing memory, is very well read, has a deep knowledge of military law, is sympathetic to subordinates, and away from the job, celebrated for delicious wit.

He is renowned for imperturbability in times of stress. Fond of skiing and fishing, Sir Henry is a successful golfer, particularly difficult to beat when luck is running against him.

He was educated at Rugby and the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and received his commission in 1906. He fought throughout the great war in France and Belgium, ending as a major with a D.S.O., and Military Cross, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

In the present war during the battle of France he was Chief of General Staff with the British expeditionary force, and became afterwards Inspector General of Home Guard.

Early this year he became Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Australia's New Plan Of Pacific Strategy

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.

"The Australian Government regards the Pacific struggle primarily as one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan."

This is the keynote of an outspoken article by the Commonwealth Prime Minister Mr. Curtin, published in the "Melbourne Herald" "reviewing Australia's war policy for 1942."

Predicting that the coming year will be one of immense change in Australian life, Mr. Curtin says Governments' policy is based on two facts:

Firstly, that the war with Japan is not a phase of the struggle against Axis, but a new war;

Secondly, that Australia must be placed on a war footing.

"The Government enters 1942 with a record of realism," says the article, "we suggested a reciprocal Anglo-Russian agreement to meet events of Japanese aggression. This was then regarded wrongly as premature.

Now by equal realism, we consider we should look forward to aid from Russia against Japan to a solid, impregnable barrier against the Axis.

We refuse to accept the dictum that the Pacific struggle is a subordinate segment of the general conflict. The Government regards the Pacific struggle primarily as one in which the United States and Australia should have the fullest say in the direction of the fighting plan.

AUSTRALIA LOOKS TO U. S.

I make it clear that Australia looks to America free from any pangs about our traditional links of kinship with Britain. We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat of invasion and we know the dangers of dispersing strength, but we know that Australia can go and Britain will still hold on. We are determined that Australia shall not go.

We shall exert our energy towards shaping a plan with the United States as its keystone giving our country confidence in her ability to hold out until the battle tide swings against the enemy".

PLAN OF PACIFIC STRATEGY

Mr. Curtin sums up as follows:—"Our policy is shaped towards obtaining Russian aid and working out with the United States as the major factor of the plan of Pacific strategy along with British, Chinese and Dutch forces.

Mr. Curtin concluded: "I demand that Australians everywhere should realise that Australia is now inside the fighting lines and we must watch a powerful, ably led and unbelievably courageous foe."—Reuter.

FEVERISH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE TURNED INTO 'PANDAL' FOR SERIES OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The second full-dress meeting of the British and American "War Council" with Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and high military and naval officials of both countries participating, took place at the White House on Friday and was described afterwards by the Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, as "very satisfactory" and by the War Secretary, Mr. Stimson, as "fine".

The meeting which lasted more than an hour took place in President Roosevelt's office and in addition to the President and Prime Minister, Col. Knox, Mr. Stimson, General Marshal Major-General Arnold, Admiral Stark, Admiral King, Admiral Sir Dulley Pound, General Sir John Dill, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harry Hopkins were present.

It is stated authoritatively in Washington that naturally enough first emphasis in the British-American discussion so far has been on military and naval strategy and operations with matters of supply and production—although receiving close attention—relegated to second place.

FREE FRENCH COUP DISCUSSED

Mr. Mackenzie King who arrived in Washington on Friday afternoon conferred for 45 minutes with Mr. Cordell Hull at the State Department. It is presumed that the problem of St. Pierre and Miquelon occupation by the de Gaulle forces was among other things a subject of discussion.

Mr. Mackenzie King declined to comment to the press on the subject of his conference, while Mr. Hull told reporters that they had discussed a great number of matters affecting the relations between the two countries but that no decisions had been reached. He declined to give any more definite answer when specifically asked had the Free French move come up.

Mr. Hull then accompanied Mr. Mackenzie King to the White House for a conference with President Roosevelt and presumably Mr. Churchill as well.

All this activities when taken together with Mr. Churchill's historic fighting address before both Houses of Congress makes Friday one of the most momentous days since Mr. Churchill's dramatic arrival on Monday.

Roosevelt Meets Litvinov

As the tempo of joint consultations became intensified, a White House spokesman re-emphasised that other countries fighting the Axis are being kept fully informed of developments and will be invited at a later date to participate in round table discussions of mutual problems and the programme for defeating Hitlerism throughout the world.

In this connection President Roosevelt yesterday conferred with Mr. Litvinov reviewing with him British and American discussions to date.

President Roosevelt will to-day call in Ambassadors and Ministers of all 20 Latin American Republics and will hold a separate conference with the representatives of China, the N.E.I., Australia and New Zealand to bring them up-to-date with problems.

These conferences are a further proof, if any were required of the worldwide scope of the present struggle against "the forces of evil."

Meetings of the members of the Anglo-American War Conference are taking place all day on Friday. President Roosevelt is also holding a cabinet meeting in the afternoon.

During the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt is also conferring with Lord Beaverbrook, Mr. Knudsen, Director-General of Defence, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, the Lease and Lend Administrator.

Later the meeting will include the Navy Secretary Col. Knox, the War Secretary Mr. Stimson, and various British fighting experts.

President Roosevelt has already conferred with the Soviet Ambassador M. Litvinov to-day and later saw Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Mr. Mackenzie King first conferred with the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. Mackenzie King declared that the Canadian Government would co-operate fully with the United States and Britain in any diplomatic action resulting from the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon by the Free French forces. He declared that the occupation was neither anticipated nor approved of by his Government.—Reuter.

Mahatma Condemns Bihar Government's Action

Says Arrest Of Mahasabha Leaders Should Help Hindu-Muslim Unity

BARDOLI, Dec. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"The action of the Bihar Government in banning the meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha has always appeared to me to be inexplicable.

Those who had proclaimed their desire to hold the meeting were responsible men and what is more, so far as I am aware, trusted by the Central Government and known to be pro-Government.

They had and have identified themselves with the war effort. Why such people could not be trusted by the Bihar Provincial Government to behave decently passes my comprehension.

I see that Vir Savarkar had accommodated the Bihar authorities to the extent of postponing the session with a view to come to an understanding.

When all attempts at a settlement failed, civil resistance was the only remedy open to the suppressed Hindu Mahasabha. And I must confess it fills me with delight to find Vir Savarkar, Dr. Moonje and other leader being arrested in their attempt to assert the very primary and very fundamental right of holding an orderly meeting subject to all reasonble restrictions about the preservation of the public peace.

I observe that even Dr. Shyamaprasad, the new Finance Minister of the Bengal Government, has successfully courted arrest by committing the same honourable offence that his colleagues have committed.

I congratulate the leaders of the Sabha on their dignified and peaceful protest against the utterly arbitrary action of the Bihar Government.

There is surely something terribly wrong in it. But out of evil somehow or other good often results. Let me hope that this action of the Bihar Government has brought the Hindus and Muslims of Bihar, and even all India, together on the common platform of human liberty. For, I am quite sure that the Muslim League could not possibly wish the denial to their sister organisation of a liberty which they could claim for themselves.

I hope that there will be only one end to this Bihar episode, viz., lifting of the ban on the Hindu Mahasabha and the men who are imprisoned to-day holding their session without let or hindrance".—A. P.

HELP TO EVACUEES

Mahatma's Advice To Congressmen

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

"Helping evacuees is your duty, if you feel the urge," says Mahatma Gandhi in response to a request from a Delhi Congressman for guidance on the question, whether Congressmen could enlist in the volunteer corps raised by Dr. M. C. Davar of Delhi to give assistance to the large number of people, mostly Marwaris, who are passing through Delhi on their way from Calcutta to certain Central India States. Besides the volunteer corps, a camp has also been established at the Railway station by the Delhi Relief Society and is providing food and other comforts to evacuees. It is estimated that every day nearly 2,000 people take advantage of the facilities, including arrangements for bathing, first aid, milk and tea, provided by the camp.—A.P.

NEW ZEALAND MUST BE PREPARED FOR WORST

WELLINGTON, Dec. 27.

The present is the most threatening moment in New Zealand's history, said the Dominions Minister of Supply, Mr. D. G. Sullivan, addressing a meeting at Christ Church yesterday.

He said, New Zealand had to be prepared for anything that might come—much had been done and the best possible preparation was made.—Reuter.

Australia Likely To Spend £4 Million More

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.

The Minister of Navy and Munitions, Mr. Makin, announced to-day that the Cabinet would be shortly discussing plans to spend 4 million pounds in duplicating steel plant and developing bauxite deposits for the production of aluminium.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Paush Sud 10, 1998
Muslim : Zilhaj 9, 1360
Parsi : Tir 25, 1311
Sunrise : 7-10
Sunset : 6-10
Hightide : 7-25, 21-36
Lowtide : 1-41, 14-24

Flag-Salutation At Congress House

The monthly flag salutation under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House, when Shri Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., will unfurl the national flag.

Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are expected to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) in Seva Dal uniform to attend the monthly flag salutation and receive instructions from the G.O.C. regarding ward organisation.

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION: The monthly mass spinning demonstration under the auspices of the Charkha Club, Matunga will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. All the spinners are requested to participate with Charkhas or Taklies. Slivers will be supplied by the Club.

CONCERT AT NAPPOO HALL: Sangeetha Vidwan K. Lakshmidas Rao of Udipi will give a concert of open music at Nappoo Hall, Matunga at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

A.R.P. GIRGAON: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. in the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, the lecture on "I. B. Control" by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

A.R.P. PAREL AND SEWRI: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, the lecture on "I. B. Control" by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

EAST INDIAN HOLY CROSS DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY: The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Society will be held at Holy Cross Oratory to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when the most Rev. Dr. Thomas Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay will officiate.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the Bombay Spiritual Centre, Swami Ashimananda Saraswati of Haridwar will give a discourse on "The Significance of Silence" to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

A SANSKRIT PLAY: The well-known classical Sanskrit drama 'Mrichhakatika" ("Clay-cart") by King Shudraka, will be staged in the original Sanskrit, by the students of the free Sanskrit class conducted by Brahmashri Shiromani C. G. Narayana Sastrigal under the auspices of the Shree Shankar Mutt at 4-15 p.m. to-day in the Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. The drama is in aid of the Sanskrit class.

RAMANA JAYANTI, MATUNGA: The following is to-day's programme under the auspices of the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj: 9 to 10-30 a.m. Religious discourse on "The Greatness of Gnanics" by Brahmasri Shiromani Narayana Sastrigal Avl: (in Tamil), 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. Religious discourse on "The Teachings of Upanishads", by Swamiji Sambuddhananda of Shree Ramakrishna Mission (in English), 9 to 10-30 p.m. Musical entertainment in Hindi by Prof. G. K. Nimkar and party.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kala Bhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari, will give vocal music in Sthai Lankar Gayan.

LECTURE ON TEACHINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA: Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a lecture on 'Teachings of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi, to-day (Sunday) in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 5-30 p.m.

GEETA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly Geeta class to-day (Sunday) in the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall at 9 a.m.

A.-I. VEERSHAIVA MAHASABHA: Public meeting of the members of the Standing Committee, delegates and members of the Reception Committee and other Lingayats will be held at Mujafarabad Hall near Grant Road Bridge at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. Sardar, the President of the All-India Veershaiva Mahasabha will explain the position regarding the postponement of the All-India Veershaiva Mahasabha.

Jain Vidyalaya Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, was held at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on Saturday morning in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The students of the Vidyalaya staged three dramas, all in Gujerathi named 'Kutangar', 'Nawab-ne-Katcheri' and 'Jaxini', respectively. The programme also included 'Garba' and other Indian dances. Almost all the performances were highly appreciated and drew loud applause from the audience.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sun Valley Serenade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Life Begins for Andy Hardy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Reluctant Dragon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—'Aloma of the South Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Sajjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA VACHANA MANDALA: A discourse in Kannada on 'Sorrajna' by Mr. H. K. Gundu Rao at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP: Swasthiya Mandir of Social Welfare Group have started a series of lectures. The seventh lecture will be given by Sjt. Raghubhai P. Sastri on "Health and Medicine", at Swasthiya Mandir Office on Kalbadevi Road above Swadeshi Market to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. K. Nimkar.

DECCAN AMATEUR'S CLUB (DADAR): The annual general meeting of the above Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhuru Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDEN: Under the directorship of Mr. M. A. Divecha, the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band will play a programme of music at Sir P. M. Garden, Malabar Hill, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Man—Mortal and Immortal" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. Y. P. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

"OUR FILMS": Under the auspices of Vikas Mandal, Vile Parle, a public lecture will be held at Vile Parle, Tilak Mandir Hall, to-day (Sunday) when Sjt. Debki Kumar Bose will speak on 'Our Films.'

DR. NAGARSHETH RECEPTION COMMITTEE: A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at 50, Kalbadevi Road, Kansara Chawl.

BOMBAY'S BAHA'IS ASSEMBLY: Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "What We Need to-day", at the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

Maharashtra Natya Sammelan

FOUR DAY PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY

This year's session of the Maharashtra Natya Sammelan comes off when preparations for a special centenary of the Marathi stage are going on at Sangli. Mr. P. K. Atre has been elected President and Mr. Vartak, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The session begins at Wilson High School Compound to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. From 9 to 12, speeches of the Chairman and President will be over. At 3-30 will be staged at Framji Cowasji Hall, "Udti Pankhare" a play by Mr. B. V. Varerkar.

On Monday and Tuesday between 3 and 7-30 will be held the open session of the Conference. The same will be continued if necessary on Wednesday morning. On Wednesday afternoon will be staged 'Gharkool' at Framji Hall. This play is written by Mr. Anant Kanekar.

Besides these two major items, there is a variety entertainment programme consisting of staging of certain dramatic pieces etc. by amateurs and veteran professionals.

Curtin Not Going To Washington

CANBERRA: Mr. Curtin is not going to Washington.

Mr. Curtin said he was quite satisfied that the Australian Government's views are now well understood both in Washington and London. Moreover, Mr. Duff Cooper had the knowledge of Australia's position through his recent visit —Reuter.

PROJA SAMITIES' AMALGAMATION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The two Krishak Proja Samities in Bengal were amalgamated at their joint meeting held to-day at the residence of the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, who was unanimously elected President of the amalgamated body, with the Hon. Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed as Secretary.

The meeting also unanimously accepted the agreed provisional list of other office-bearers and endorsed the programme of the Nikhil Banga Krishak Proja Samities.—A. P.

SIKKIM PRINCE IN AIR ACCIDENT

SILIGURI, Dec. 27.

The Prince of Sikkim, Mahara Kumar Paljor, is reported to have been killed in an air accident. He was a first class pilot serving with the Indian Air Force.

The body of the Prince was brought here yesterday by train —A. P.

Debtors' Relief Act To More Areas

The Government of Bombay have published a Gaette Extraordinary extending the provisions of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act to five different areas in the province and establishing Debt Adjustment Boards in the areas.

The following are the areas and the persons constituting the Board:—

(1) Bulsar taluka and Pardi Mahal, Surat district: Mr. C. D. Pandya, B.A., LL.B.

(2) Nawapurpeta and Nandurbar taluka, West Khandesh district: Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, B.A., LL.B.

(3) Khed taluka and Ambegaon peta, Poona district: Mr. V. V. Pandit, B.A., LL.B.

(4) Pandharpur and Sangola talukas, Sholapur district: Mr. D. S. Gupte, B.A., LL.B.

(5) Navalgund taluka and Nargund peta, Dharwar district: Mr. S. A. Aranha, B.A., LL.B.

Spinning Demonstration At Kamgar Maidan

The next weekly mass spinning demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kamgar Maidan, Gokhale Society Road, Parel. Those Satyagrahis and other spinners who can attend this demonstration are requested to attend this function with their charkha and slivers.

MEETING OF LINGAYATS: A public meeting of all the Lingayats of Bombay will be held at Serin Buildings, opposite Kapad Lane near Round Temple, to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. when Shree Kumar Swamiji of Navkalyan Math of Dharwar, Mr. Ropal, Mr. N. R. Bamangaonkar, the editor of 'Uday' of Amraoti and others will address the meeting on 'Veershaiv Philosophy'.

3 Third Great Week.

GRAND ATTRACTION in the City!

Daily at 1-30 p.m.

AN ACTION-PACKED DRAMA OF A MAN WHO LIVED FOR OTHERS!

Sudarshan's Smash Hit.

SAJJAN

Starring: JAGDISH

HUSNA BANO, DAVID, SATISH, AGA, GOPE, URMILA.

Direction: Mr. KHOSLA

LAMINGTON

Daily: 1-30, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

17th Week 17th Week

MINERVA TALKIES

the Picture for the Festive occasion

Minerva's Historical Jewel

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

To-day—Shows Nos. 360, 361, 362 and 363.

IDD HOLIDAYS—1-15 p.m. matinee extra.

(An Evergreen Release).

LALIT MEHTA AND CHIMANKANT GANDHI

THESE NAMES MAY BE NEW—

BUT NATIONAL'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

NAI-ROSHNI

IS NOT NEW TO YOU!

THEY ARE THE DIRECTORS OF THIS POPULAR FILM

6th SMASH WEEK AT PATHE

Starring: SARDAR AKHTAR, HARISH, HUSN BANU, AMAR, SUNALINI DEVI, KANNAIYALAL, BHUDO, SANKATHA

Produced by: MEHBOOB

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

12-30 MATINEE SUN., MON., TUES.

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of competitions has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So acceding to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition. The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C, ... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 7th January, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 7th JAN., 1942

Disguise Competition. 28/12/'41.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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ORDER ON DR. MOOKERJEE WITHDRAWN

(Continued from page 12)

premises on the police force employed for dispersing the unlawful assembly.

BHAGALPUR NORMAL

Bhagalpur is fast returning to normal now that the Mahasabha session has concluded. Delegates have started leaving for their homes.

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha is likely to meet in the first week of January at Bhagalpur when Mr. V. D. Savarkar and other leaders are expected to be released.

Bengal Minister Returning To Calcutta, Via Madhupur

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 27.

THE ORDER FOR DETENTION SERVED BY THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT ON THE HON. DR. SYAMAPROSAD MOOKERJEE, WAS WITHDRAWN THIS AFTERNOON. THEREAFTER DR. MOOKERJEE, IN RESPONSE TO THE BENGAL PREMIER'S REQUEST TO BE PRESENT IN CALCUTTA, AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, LEFT COLGONG FOR CALCUTTA VIA BHAGALPUR, 'EN ROUTE' HE WILL HALT FOR A DAY AT MADHUPUR WHERE HIS FAMILY IS STAYING AT PRESENT, AND WILL REACH CALCUTTA BY THE DOWN PUNJAB MAIL ON MONDAY MORNING.

DR. MUKERJI TO RETURN TO BHAGALPUR

"No Power In India Can Crush Hindu Movement"

PATNA, Dec. 27.

In a statement before he left for Madhupur, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukerjee said:—

"The order for detention passed under the Defence of India Rules against me was withdrawn this afternoon. I am proceeding to Madhupur, to see my family, and after a stay of a day, there, I shall go to Calcutta to attend the Emergency Cabinet development at Calcutta, where my presence is necessary But I propose to come to Bhagalpur at the earliest opportunity. During my period of detention I was treated with the great courtesy by the officers on duty, and, particularly, by all sections of the people at Colgong whose kindness I shall never forget. I shall issue later a long statement making many disclosures which will give no credit to any civilised Government. To-day, I offer my heartfelt gratefulness for the bold stand the Hindus of India took on the momentous occasion. The Bhagalpur session had been held and held in a unique manner, which will electrify the entire Hindu population. There is no power in Bihar or elsewhere in India to crush the gigantic Hindu movement based on sound national principles which is already shaking India from one part of the country to another. The greater resistance the stronger we will be. All that we need now is calmness, courage, determination and unity, so that the goal of national freedom may be reached much earlier than our enemy has ever dreamt of".—A. P.

THIRD THRILLING WEEK

It's

★ Fast
★ Funny
and
★ Furious

Ranjit's Hilarious Hit

Dhandora

Directed by CHARLIE

CAST:
CHARLIE, DIXIT, SHAMIM,

Daily at 4, 7, 10 P. M.

Mat. to-day on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thursday at 1 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE

League's Warning To British Government

No Toleration Of Fresh Declaration That Affects Pakistan Demand

NAGPUR, December 27.

A warning to the British Government that, ANY DEPARTURE IN THE POLICY AND THE DECLARATION OF 8/8/40 OR ANY DECLARATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHICH AFFECTS THE DEMAND OF PAKISTAN OR WHICH PROCEEDS ON THE BASIS OF A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WITH INDIA AS ONE SINGLE UNIT AND THE MUSSALMANS AS AN ALL-INDIA MINORITY SHALL BE STRONGLY RESENTED was uttered by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in the main resolution released to the press to-night after further four hours' sitting today.

Th resolution, which covers nearly three foolscap sheets, begins by saying that the League read with satisfaction the statement made by the Viceroy on December 15th reaffirming the policy enunciated in the Declaration of August 8, 1940, and which policy has been reaffirmed by the Secretary of State in the debate of the House of Commons on April 22, 1941, and continues: "The Working Committee, however, are deeply concerned and alarmed that while the policy of the British Government still remains the same as laid down in the Declaration of August 8, 1940, there is a growing tendency in a section of the British Press and politicians who, under the stress of war against the Axis Powers and the entry of Japan in war, are urging a revision of the policy hitherto followed, and start a policy of appeasement of the Congress by making a fresh declaration in utter disregard for the previous statements and promises to Mussalmans in India, and in ignorance of the nature and extent of the political, religious and cultural differences existing between the major communities in India, namely, the Hindus and Muslims.

"BREACH OF FAITH"

"The Working Committee, therefore, consider it necessary to warn the British public and the Government that any departure from the policy and solemn declaration of August 8, 1940, and the pledges given therein to the Mussalmans would constitute a gross breach of faith with Muslim India, that any revision of policy or any fresh declaration which adversely affects the demand of Pakistan or proceeds on the basis of a Central Government with India as one single unit and the Musalmans as an All-India Minority, shall be strongly resented by the Muslims who will be compelled to resist it with all the force at their command which would, at this critical juncture among other things, would necessarily result in a serious impediment of the country's war efforts, which have so far been largely carried on with the help and support of Musalmans, because of the policy and attitude hitherto adopted by the Muslim League in order not to embarrass or impede war efforts as far possible."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq has received the following telegram from the Hon. Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, now under detention at Colgong, this evening:—

Your wire. Reports published are misleading. The first order prevented me from proceeding at Bhagalpur, the next ordered externment from entire Bihar. This was ridiculous. Myself would have left for Madhupur being prevented entry at Bhagalpur, but cannot possibly submit to forcible externment under police escort demanded its withdrawal last afternoon. To-day was served the fresh order for detention until further orders. Cannot leave until orders withdrawn. All under defence of India rules. What magnificent manner of defending India when enemy is knocking at the door. When free, I wish to visit family Madhupur then arrive in Calcutta after one day. Please release facts for public information and protest Bihar Governor. See rules of arrests and detention under Sections 26 (1) (B) (C).—Syamaprosad."

All agitation by the Hindu Mahasabha in connection with the Government ban on its annual session is to cease by 2 p.m. today. This was announced by the Mahasabha volunteers in Bhagalpur town this morning. Delegates, who are still at large, met to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Narendra Nath Das, M.L.A. (Bengal), and passed several resolutions.

Except a few persons receiving slight injuries yesterday as a result of a charge by the mounted police while dispersing a crowd, nothing untoward has happened so far.—A. P.

12 Satyagrahis Arrested

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 27.

Twelve persons who offered Satyagraha at Lajpat Park were arrested yesterday evening. A crowd grew unruly near Kharmanchawk and it is alleged threw brickbats as a result of which the Deputy Inspector General of Police and several others were injured. They are further alleged to have damaged the police lorries and the collector's motor car.—A. P.

LEAGUE'S POLICY TOWARDS WAR UNCHANGED

Cabinet Approves Jinnah's Action Against Huq

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League concluded its sitting here to-day after passing four resolutions. There is no change in policy of the Muslim League in regard to the war. The Committee approved the action taken by Mr. Jinnah the President of the League, in expelling Mr. Fazlul Huq from the League.

JINNAH'S "GIFTS TO VICEROY AND BENGAL GOVERNOR"!

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

In reply to the reference made to him and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca by the League President Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of a speech at Nagpur, yesterday, the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, has issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Jinnah is reported to have made a gift of me to the Viceroy and of the Nawab Bahadur to the Governor of Bengal. This is characteristic of Mr. Jinnah, who usually deals with matters which are not his own, and with which he has no concern, he forgets that he lost all proprietory rights over both of us and that, therefore, his gift is meaningless in law. If he wants to make a gift he should choose two of his devoted followers, and I am sure they will be acceptable both to the Viceroy and to the Governor. Let me remind Mr. Jinnah that having been born on a Christmas Day, God almighty has made a gift of him to the British people. I can only tell him that we can no longer be the subject matter of gifts as both the Nawab Bahadur and I have made a gift of ourselves to the projas of Bengal."—A. P.

'CHALLENGE TO CIVIC RIGHTS OF ALL'

Punjab Arya Samaj Leader For Bhagalpur

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Mahashe Khusal Chand Khursand, President of the Arya Pradeshick Pratinidhi Sabha, has left for Bhagalpur in connection with the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha

Prior to his departure Mahashe Khusal Chand in a statement to the press said that Mr. Savarkar and the Hindu Mahasabha helped the Arya Samaj in its Hyderabad movement and he, as an Arya Samajist, felt that it was his duty to help the Hindu Sabha at the time of its trial.

"The ban placed on the Sabha session at Bhagalpur", he added, "is a short-sighted and unstatesmanlike measure. If the Bihar Government cannot see its way to remove the ban and release the Hindu leaders, every Hindu in India must consider it a challenge to his civic right."—A. P

BERLIN-WARSAW EXPRESS COLLISION

Several Killed And Injured

BERLIN, December 27.

The Berlin to Warsaw Express collided with a goods train in a heavy snowstorm early this morning (Saturday), between Frankfurt on the Oder and Posen, the Official German News Agency states.

The accident occurred in front of the signal at a small wayside station. The Coaches of the Express were derailed and one caught fire. According to the Agency "some persons were killed and injured. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is thought the signal was not clearly visible owing to the snowstorm", the Agency adds.—Reuter.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

By a notification issued under the Defence of India Rules the District Magistrate of Howrah has prohibited the holding of any public meeting, procession etc. in the district without his previous permission for a period of six months.—A. P.

16 KAZAKS DIE IN ATTEMPT TO CROSS ZOJILA PASS

SRINAGAR, Dec. 27.

Sixteen Kazaks are reported to have died while crossing the Zojila Pass, 12,000 feet up, on their way from Leh to Kashmir valley.

Due to heavy snowfall, a batch of about 500 was left behind, but chose to cross the snowclad mountain.

The Kazak problem has proved graver than originally estimated, about 4,000 families comprising about 20,000 men, women and children have left their home country.—A. P.

Rangoon Women And Children For Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec 27.

Another batch of about 200 persons, including a number of women and children, have arrived here from Rangoon.

The passengers were mostly Indians, belonging to the different provinces, and they sailed from Rangoon on December 24.—A. P.

Shanta Apte In Tamil Drama

ROLE OF HEROIN IN "SAVITHRI" AT BROADWAY.

The popular star of Hindi films Shanta Apte is figuring now in a Tamil drama, Savithri, which is now being shown at the Broadway Talkies, Dadar.

The morning shows for holidays of the popular Tamil drama will be shown as below:

To-day (Sunday,) To-morrow (Monday) and on Wednesday (31st Dec.), Thursday (Jan. 1) at 10 a.m. on all these days.

Make Way For United Artists

Impressive Schedule From All Producers

United Artists offer a number of pictures for the 1941-42 season, all bearing the traditional hall-mark of quality. The line-up includes the output of all the producers associated with United Artists, including, of course, that of David O. Selznick, the latest Owner-Producer.

The following constitutes a partial list of the happy line-up:—Alexander Korda will contribute three major pictures. These are "Lydia", starring Merle Oberon; "Jungle Book," in technicolor, Kipling's famous story of India, read and loved by millions and starring India's own star Sabu, and the Earnest Lubitsch production "To Be Or Not To Be".

Walter Wanger will present "Sundown," with Gene Tierney, Bruce Cabot and George Sanders, a flaming story of love, action and adventure laid across the vast African background.

From Edward Small will come "International Lady", featuring George Brent, Ilona Massey and Basil Rathbone. This is a story as topical as to-day's headlines, dealing with the vastly dramatic theme of international intrigue and sabotage.

This will be followed by Alexandra Dumas' glorious classic "The Corsican Brothers" with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Edward Small has four other pictures scheduled, including one with Shirley Temple, titled "Little Annie Pooney." The other three are "Heliotrope", featuring George Raft, George Brent and Miriam Hopkins; "My Official Wife" and "Twin Beds."

"Shanghai Gesture" will be produced by Arnold Pressburger, with Josef von Sternberg directing.

These are some of the quality product that lead the way for another successful season from United Artists.

'Ujala' Nearing Completion

Director K. M. Multani has executed a speedy bit of work in bringing 'Ujala' to its last stage within such a short space of time.

'Ujala' will bring to the screen a very simple theme ingeniously treated with abundant entertainment. Naseem and Prithviraj go a step higher in their bid for top honours in the leading roles.

Songs and music add a novel feature to the entertaining values of the picture. The excellent photography in 'Ujala' capably handled by the well-known cameraman Dronacharyya will be another exceptional feature to enhance the lustre of the picture.

Nasir in 'Marvee' shortly coming coming.

Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar in "Jhoola" released at Roxy yesterday.

Splendid Reception To "Jhoola"

Beautiful Comedy Photoplay For Holiday-Makers

By "CHRONICLE" FILM CRITIC

An enhtusiastic audience filling the whole of the Roxy Theatre received 'Jhoola' on Saturday afternoon. It can be easily foretold that the picture is going to have a big run at Roxy, from the peals of laughter and ovation to stars that spontaneously arose from the audience from time to time.

"Jhoola' is first class entertainment for those who are seeking it during the Christmas Holidays. Its beautiful dialogue, humorous situations, songs and duets are enchanting. The Leela-Ashok team with splendid support from V. H. Desai, Shah Nawaz, Mumtaz Ali and Shahazadi has worked quite beautifully and met all expectations of the audience.

Mumtaz Ali-Shahazadi dances and songs were particularly appreciated. People missed Mumtaz in the last two pictures of the Bombay Talkies but now he is there in all his glory. The story has a fine comedy element, which is maintained all through.

In brief, 'Jhoola' is undoubtedly a great entertainment during the holidays and a soothing balm for jaded nerves at any time. You are bound to laugh heartily throughout the film.

REPRESSION IN RAJPIPLA

BARDOLI, Dec. 27.

A resolution criticising the repressive measures promulgated by the Rajpipla State authorities in arresting the Prajamandal leaders and banning its meetings and cancelling the 'sanads' of lawyers, was adopted at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference held with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair.

Earlier the Committee received a deputation on behalf of the Rajpipla Prajamandal who apprised the Committee of the condition prevailing there.

The political situation in Bhopal and Prajamandal activities there also came for consideration by the Committee which deputed Mr. Jainarain Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference, to proceed to Bhopal to study the situation at first hand and submit his report to the Committee.

The United Press learns that in this connection Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is in communication with the Bhopal authorities requesting the latter to give all facilities to Mr. Vyas to interview the Prajamandal prisoners in jail.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, it is learnt, are meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-night to seek his advice in connection with shifting the headquarters of the Conference to Wardha or Allahabad.

The Committee concluded its deliberations to-day.— United Press.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Appeal To Increase Permanent Fund

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, was started by Professor D. K. Karve, B.A. in 1916 on the model of the Japan Women's University. In 1920, it secured the munificent and princely donation of Rupees fifteen lacks from the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and it is the annual income of Rs. 52,500, from this donation, that has enabled the University to reach its present position. Besides this donation of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the University is now in possession of movable and immovable property at Poona and Bombay amounting to about eight and a half lacs of Rupees.

The University has sent out 517 Graduate in Arts. 176 Trained Primary Teachers. 31 double graduates, 4 Bachelors of Teaching and 1,735 Matriculates. At present 251 students are taking Collegiate Education and nearly 6,000 girls are taking Secondary Education in the High Schools Affiliated to the University. The number of the students is steadily increasing. The Degrees granted by the University are recognised by the Government of Bombay and the Government of Sind for appointment to all Government and Semi-Government services and posts.

In spite of this Public and Government support, the cost incurred in meeting the bare wants of the University is growing every year. The annual income of the University is about Rs. 1,33,518, but its expenses are Rs. 1,41,840.

Plots of ground have been purchased from the Government of India for the University and the College in Bombay; but the University has to pay the amount due on the purchases. In order to place the University on a sound financial basis, it is necessary to increase the Permanent Fund. It is proposed to collect a Fund of about five lacs of rupees for the mentioned above and other cognate objects in the direction of extending the activities of the University.

The public will be glad to note that efforts are being made by the authorities to secure a Charter for the University from the Government.

Women's Roles In 'Sikandar'

Appreciation From Lucknow

Minerva's latest Historical extravaganza "Sikandar" is a picture par excellence for the classes as well as the masses. However, it has a special appeal for the weaker sex as it pays deserved tribute to the dignity and honour of Indian women in a four-fold respect.

Rukhsana—the Iranian damsel—is depicted as a symbol of love and sacrifice and she wins universal applause by following a hazardous path in order to save the life of her lover—Alexander of Greece.

Prarthana is patriotism personified. She forsakes her traitor brother—Raja Ambhi—and serves the cause of her motherland by going over to India's saviour in the dire hour of need—Maharaja Porus.

Sarita Rani glorifies Indian motherhood and Sukhmani—the peasant girl—employs the charms of her youth to invoke feelings of patriotism and chivalry in the country youth.

This four-fold tribute to women in general and Indian womanhood in particular has impressed the weaker sex greatly throughout India. A unique tribute comes from Mrs. G. G. Blythe of Lucknow which is worth reproducing. She says:—

"I feel the greatest consolation about the feminine roles in "Sikandar." For, in your presentation of woman in the story has reached in all its phases that extent of perfection which I think is justification to womanhood. It was similar in "Pukar." It is quite obvious, therefore, that you pay no less attention to the feminine characters in stories and as such you are certainly doing an unique service to the weaker sex, which has been misrepresented on the screen in this country."

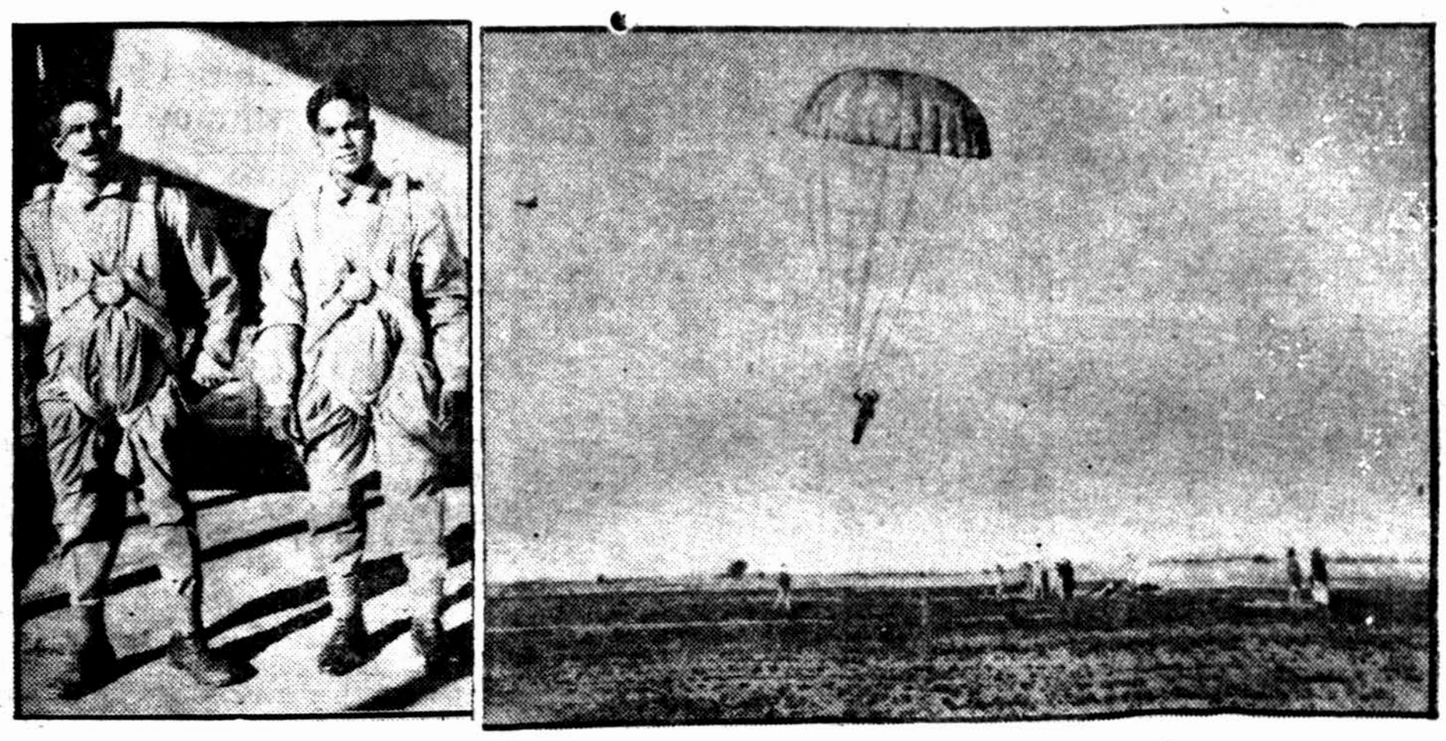
Avinash and Vanmala at Kohinoor in 'Payachi Dasi.'

Premier Release Of Brilliant's "Municipality"

Brilliant Pictures Ltd.'s maiden Marathi Production "Municipality" had its premier release in Bhagwat Chitramandir, Sholapur, on Friday the 12th instant. It will be released at Poona in Globe Theatre on Friday the 19th December 1941; and it will be shown to the Bombay public very soon.

Having produced a Marathi picture, Brilliant Pictures Ltd. are now confidently venturing on a Hindi one. Mr. Kumarsen Samarth is busy with the preliminary work of "Pujari"—the story of which is written by himself.

Parachute Training For Indians



Lt. Ranga Raj, I.M.S. (right) from Madras, and Coy. Hav-Maj. Mathura Singh, a Rajput, ready to enter the plane to carry out a training jump. In the picture at the right, Lt. Ranga Raj is about to make a landing.

BIHAR GOVERNMENT'S BLUNDER

BARDOLI, Dec. 26.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement:—

"The Bihar Government has been moving from one mistake to another. Little imagination ought to have made it clear that there will be more feeling roused by prohibiting an important annual function of an All-India organisation like the Hindu Mahasabha than anything that any irresponsible members of that organisation would have succeeded in rousing by indiscreet speeches in the Mahasabha. But the Government would not see it, and in spite of warnings, stuck to its decision, and now comes news of the arrest of prominent persons belonging practically to every province of the country, many of whom would never think of any civil disobedience or court arrest. This is how Government by its own short-sightedness created civil resisters.

"It is not unlikely that all those arrested or detained or prevented from proceeding to Bhagalpur will have all restraints removed, as soon as the time advertised for the session of the Mahasabha or Bak-r-Id festival is over. But that will not take away the bitterness that has been created, and the conviction that has been brought home to many that the British Government uses discrimination in favour of one community and against the other."—United Press.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR HINDU SABHAITES

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 26.

One hundred and fifty prisoners from the Bhagalpur Central Jail have been transferred to the Patna Jail presumably to relieve the congestion there.

Kumar Sachhidananda Prasad Singh, son of Raja Sir Raghunandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr was arrested at Monghyr, while proceeding to Bhagalpur to attend the Mahasabha session.

Twenty-one delegates to the Mahasabha Conference from Mymensingh were arrested at Bihpur on the other side of the Ganges.

Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Singh, member of the local Hindu Sabha, was arrested while reading out before a crowd on a public road the message of the arrest of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

Where Syamprosad Was Detained

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 26.

Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee is now at Colgong dak bungalow for nearly 36 hours. Officials here maintain strict silence about any information regarding Dr. Mookerjee.

It is learnt that when Dr. Mookerjee declined to return to Calcutta as he was requested by the police, the bogey in which he was travelling was detached from the main train and he was transferred to the dak bungalow. An executive officer and the Deputy Superintendent of police were deputed to look after his comforts.

Sir Gokulchand Narang who was arrested yesterday, has been removed to the Central Jail for detention.

It is learnt that the Bengal Delegates, who are now being detained here, have requested the Hon. Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee to return to Calcutta. Major P. Bardhan, who was released from custody to-day, hastended to Colgong to convey this request to Dr. Mookerjee.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS

Devi Prosad Dharamsala (Guest House) was the centre of Hindu Mahasabha activities this morning, when most of the delegates, still at large, congregated there. The Hindu Mahasabha sympathisers made a demonstration in front of the Dharamsala, when the police arrived and removed the demonstrators in a police van to a short distance. The crowd, however, returned soon and continued the demonstration.

The Railway station area was rather quiet to-day, and Lajpat Park was almost isolated from the rest of the town by police guards who spread over a wider area than on previous days. There were consequently fewer demonstrations around the Park.

About 200 persons have been taken into custody so far to-day.—A. P.

Total Black Out For Colaba And Marine Drive

The public of Bombay and the Suburban District is informed that steps are being immediately taken to intensify the lighting restrictions which are at present enforced, says the Director of Information.

A strict interpretation of the current lighting restrictions order would result in virtual blackout conditions.

Hitherto the order has been liberally interpreted by the authorities with the result that only a very small degree of domestic discomfort has been caused. It is now, however, proposed to enforce the order with its full vigour. It is therefore necessary for ALL HOUSEHOLDERS TO TAKE STEPS TO RENDER ALL LIGHTS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE INVISIBLE FROM OUTSIDE.

Immediate public co-operation in this respect is expected. To allow any bright light either direct or reflected to be visible from outside constitutes an offence and offenders are liable for immediate prosecution.

The Police and the Wardens' organization will make a vigorous search for all lights. In doubtful cases Wardens or the Police may warn and advise offenders and if such warnings are not heeded the offenders will be immediately prosecuted.

It is not, however, to be inferred from this that the Police are in any way precluded from launching prosecutions without giving a preliminary warning.

In addition to the above measures which will now be strictly enforced throughout the whole area, certain special measures are also necessary in selected area. These areas will include Colaba, the Marine Drive and certain other streets lying to the east of the Marine Drive. A schedule of such areas will be issued which may also include certain particular buildings located at different points in Bombay.

It will be necessary for all residents in such scheduled areas and buildings to make arrangements for a complete and permanent blackout.

For the present the hours during which the blackout will be imposed by the new order will be between 12 midnight and 4-30 a.m.

It is, however, necessary for all residents to whom the order will apply to make domestic arrangements with a view to comply with permanent blackout conditions.

It may, for instance, be advisable to arrange one room in each residence which could be effectively blacked out and which could be used by the family during the evenings, all other lights in the residence being extinguished. Alternatively, effective screens or blinds would have to be provided to all windows or other openings.

The orders in connection with the special areas referred to above will be issued as soon as possible. In regard to the general obscuration of the City however no fresh order, as pointed out above, is necessary and the public should take immediate steps to carry out the directions contained in the first part of this press note.

Central Govt. Must Prevent Bihar Tragedy Worsening, Says Jayakar

LONAVLA, Dec. 27.

The action of the Bihar Government against the Hindu Mahasabha is condemned by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of a statement. He says:—

The action of the Bihar Government against the Hindu Mahasabha, its members and leaders is most unjust and arbitrary.

The plea that sufficient police force could not have been obtained to protect public tranquillity, if the opponents of the Mahasabha had threatened it, is absurd, and has proved, in fact, to be disingenuous.

Where did the hordes of mounted military and other police, who have broken the Mahasabha meeting and are zealously guarding the approaches to the Lajpat Park come from, and why could not similar help have been made available to keep the peace if the opponents of the Mahasabha had attempted to break it?

Enlightened opinion, in India, irrespective of party affiliations, will regard the Bihar Government's action as indicating its thorough incompetence to discharge everhandedly its obligations under Section 93 of the Government of India Act and the sooner the misrule of such a pusillanimous Government is replaced by some substitute savouring of popular control, the better for the prospects of communal peace in this unhappy land.

The Bihar Government's action under Section 93 is under the present constitution, directly subject to the supervision and control of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Now that he has the benefit of consultation with eight notable Indians, is it too much to hope that the woeful tragedy that is being perpetrated in Bihar will be saved from developing into more dangerous extremes.—A. P.

Fifty Arrests At Monghyr

MONGHYR, Dec 25.

Monghyr police took into custody this morning about fifty Hindu Sabhaites including Mr. Kailash Chandra Varma, and Mr. Kuldip Rout, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively, of the District Hindu Mahasabha, who were on their way to attend the banned session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Bhagalpur. Complete hartal is being observed in the town to-day—A. P.

For twenty-four hours of almost every day airmen of Britain's Royal Air Force are carrying out devastating raids upon Germany and German-occupied territory. In one recent raid R.A.F. pilots, flying Bristol Blenheims, swept house-top high over targets at Bremen and made direct hits upon docks, factories, railways and naval stores. This artist's impression shows the Blenheim's in action.

BOMBAY XMAS MEETING 6th DAY

Thrilling Finish In Aga Khan's Cup

Sitara Scores Narrowly From Elilaw

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Big crowd was present at Mahaluxmi when the sixth Christmas meeting was put for decision.

Thrilling finish was witnessed in the Aga Khan's Cup which was won by Mr. Tyebjee's "Sitara" by a neck from the Ceylon-owned Elilaw. Greetings finished third a length behind and Avon Song was another length away fourth.

In the Bellasis Plate Div. II Arab Shah recorded facile victory from the market rage Canter.

Prince Suri scored in the Bellasis Plate (Div. I) from Sahran and Prince Faisal Boonian and Umeim were joint favourites and were not concerned in the finish.

The Gwalior-owned Red Flower, ably handled by Jadhav annexed the Karachi Plate.

Pierre was the only firm favourite to materialise during the day. Victory ran a forward race and is one for the note book.

Bashir, running for the first-time won a clever race from Diamond Ring in the Doncaster Plate and recorded 1 min. 13 secs. to cover the six furlongs.

The neglected Ginger Boy finished a head in front of the well supported Bisharin in the Rockhampton Plate and paid Rs. 224 for win.

Lu'ayb a 10 to 1 chance won in the Tulsi Plate from Flourishing Queen and Great Star. Snapper, Reformer, Zafar Pasha and Sagir. Dahman who had good following disappointed.

Though the weather was cool, the big number of punters could not obtain the benefit and gloomy faces were noticed alround as only one firm favourite scored during the day.

Roberts was the only jockey to score a double while Uttam Singh, Jadhav, Sibbritt, Marrable, Burn, Raffaele and Davison rode each a winner.

Six nominators of the daily double and eight persons who solved the daily treble each received Rs. 1 315-8 and 1,614-8 respectively.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Nawabzada Yamin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ARAB SHAH 7-12 cd 7-6 Uttamsingh 1
Rao Saheb V B Chowdary's CANTER 8-12 Lakshman Gaikwad 2
Mr A L J Talib's SAIF UL MULUK 8-12 cd 8-5 Khemsingh 3
Mr E D Pandole's SHAIKH GHADHBAN 8-7 K B Irani 4
Not run: Sheriff 9-0.
Won by 5 lengths; 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 52 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: A M Khaira.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A L J Talib's PRINCE SURI 7-12 Roberts 1
Mr C Merchant's SAHRAN 8-11 Abdul Sattar 2
H H the Prince of Berar's PRINCE FAISAL 8-12 Evans 3
Mr Diamond's SIDI BARRANI 7-12 Bromley 4
All ran.
Won by head, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 28 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Owner

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr A Svamvur's AUSSIE GIRL 8-4 Roberts 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's DIANA 8-4 Evans 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PRETTY PEARL 8-4 Bromley 3
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's FIRDOUSE 8-4 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Mehjabin 8-4, Pashwanji 8-4, Mirage 8-4 and Lupescu 8-4.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck, short head.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: L H Hewitt.

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RED FLOWER 8-0 cd 8-3 Jadhav 1
Mrs S Basher Ali's ROYAL SCEPTRE 8-2 Evans 2
Mr J A Grimshaw's PROMINENT 7-11 cd 7-12 Southey 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 9-4 Britt 4
Not run: Fairy Queen 7-9, Sunrich 8-0 and Marengo 7-9.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, short head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: Capt. Jadhav.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr M D Petit's PIERRE 8-7 Sibbritt 1
Mr P J Gazdar's SCOTTISH STAR 8-7 Raffaele 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MONEY GOLD 8-7 Britt 3
Mr J Gazdar's STEEL BLUE 8-7 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BASHIR 8-2 Marrable 1
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DIAMOND RING 8-0 Sibbritt ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's EYREFIELD 7-12 Evans 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF INDIA 8-11 Jadhav 4
Not run: Hot Bun II 9-0 and Nuilt-de-Noel 7-12.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Mr A S Tyebjee's SITARA 8-6 Burn 1
Mr V M A Rahiman's ELILAW 8-0 cd 8-2 Davison 2
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 9-1 Sibbritt 3
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 7-12 Southey 4
Not run: Star of Gwalior 9-2, Golden Arrow 7-7 and Shalivahan 8-6.
Won by head, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 38 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: O Randall.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr H Romer's GINGER BOY 8-7 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BISHARIN 8-9 Britt 2
Mr A Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8-2 Roberts 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's HIGH LIGHTS 7-12 cd 8-1 Brace 4
Not run: Enjeu 7-7, Highland Sprig 9-2, Snow White 8-10, Misty Island 8-9, Little Tim 8-7, Albertine 8-2, Toltec 8-2, King of Sports 7-12 and Masque 7-11.
Won by 1/2 length, 2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 224. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 20 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: B Dinshaw.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs C N and K K Permanand's LU'AYB 8-1 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOURISHING QUEEN 8-8 Jadhav ... 2
Mr N E D Pandole's GREAT STAR 8-4 Maxwell 3
Mr J B Reporter's REFORMER 9-1 Evans 4
Not run: Chandrajeet 9-4, Dahman Ahmad 9-4, Can You 9-2, Mikhlif Jabir 8-13, Nalini II 8-7, Astafer Allah 8-6, Jarir 8-4, Amir al Liwa 8-1, Kaid Saoud 8-0 and Taj Subhan 7-10.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 21 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 46 and Rs. 45.
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

MADRAS RACE RESULTS

MADRAS, December 27

Following are results of to-day's Madras races:—

THE UNITY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Braveboy 8-4 Fazalkhan 1. Amirlabnan 8-3 A G Khan 2. Black Hazard 9-4 Pyare Khan 3. Silver Jubilee 7-11 Fair Weather 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 28.

THE UNITY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Arjun 8-4 Jabbar 1. Ma'Adin Amer 9-4 Babakhan 2. Happydays 7-9 Shanner 3. Saglawi Mahmud 8-7 J O'Neil 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14.

THE SIVAGANGA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Corawall 8-8 M O'Neil 1. Yodle 7-6 J Rosen 2. Notary 7-6 Shanker 3. Says You 8-4 E Netto 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.

THE SIVAGANGA PLATE. Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.
Cherie 9-2 Cook 1. Step Chilly 9-4 Elliot 2. Columbine 8-4 Harding 3. Cretic 8-6 Varsingh 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 48 and Rs. 24.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Almunjid 7-13 Shanker 1. Thalaih 8-11 H McQuade 2. Banitamim 8-11 Babakhan 3. Adwanalmuluk 8-10 M O'Neil 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 154. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

THE KIRLAMPUDI CUP.—
Menusuffrage 8-3 Babakhan 1. Bobby in the Barn 8-1 H Black 2. Behendie 8-2 Cook 3. Night Vixen 8-10 M O'Neil 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 16.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Saifalirag 7-12 J Rosen 1. Prince Farhan 7-5 Mohideen 2. Shafra 9-4 J O'Neil 3. Jassir 7-10 West 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 42 and Rs. 26.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Pyrogene 8-12 M O'Neil 1. Bomeey's Girl 9-4 Shanker 2. Sir Amos 9-3 Cook 3. Quite True 9-2 West 4.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.

PERRY INJURED BY RIGGS

English Lawn Tennis Sensation

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Fred Perry, the former English Lawn Tennis star, writhing on the floor with pain after falling heavily on the concrete and finally being carried from the court on a stretcher, provided a dramatic opening to a series of Matches in which Bobby Riggs and Frankie Kovacs made their professional debuts on Friday night.

Perry playing his usual dashing game crashed in attempting a hard return against Riggs and rolled about the court gripping his right arm and finally was taken to hospital.

An x-ray revealed no broken bones and the injury was described as severe contusions in the radial nerve in the right arm.

Perry should be able to continue the tour after a few day's rest. Score when the accident happened was Riggs leading 6/3, 4/6, 5/4, and 15 all.

Previously Kovacs, the runner-up in the American Singles Championship prior to turning professional, beat Donald Budge, the former American and Wimbledon Champion by 6/4, 2/6, 6/4.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bombay Players Shine

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

Ayub, Sivaraman, Ghosh, the Kapadia brothers, Miss Madon, Mrs. Pillai and Miss Brodies played a series of exhibition table tennis games this evening at the Eastern Group Supply Council Club before representatives of Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, and also a large number of spectators. Sir Archibald Carter, at the conclusion of the games, complimented the players on the excellent standard shown and expressed the hope that India would soon take its rightful place in international table-tennis.

The following are the results of the All-India Table Tennis Championships tournaments:—

Bombay beat Mysore (five matches to one) Chandrana (Bombay) beat Manjandiah (Mysore) 21/10, 21/15, Vittal (Mysore) beat Varde (Bombay) 21/23, 21/13, 21/18, K. H. Kapadia (Bombay) beat Sitarama Rao (Mysore) 21/13, 21/8 Chandrana (Bombay) beat Vittal (Mysore) 21/17, 17/21, 21/17, K. H. Kapadia (Bombay) beat Nanjundiah (Mysore) 21/12, 21/13, Varde (Bombay) beat Sitarama Rao (Mysore) 21/11, 21/15.

All India Championships Men's Singles 1. D H Kapadia (Bombay) beat A H Qazimi (Hyderabad) 21/9, 21/13, 21/13.

2. K H Kapadia (Bombay) beat R. Hossain (Bengal) 21/18, 21/15, 21/13.

11. P S Varde (Bombay) beat A Sitarama Rao (Mysore) 21/13, 21/18, 21/8.

12. U M Chandrana (Bombay) beat a Rajagopalan (Delhi) 20/22, 21/14, 21/15, 21/15.—A P

Royal Air Force v. Transvaal

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 27.

Squadron Leader Wally Hammond, England's cricket captain, took five wickets for 77 runs for a Royal Air Force side against Transvaal side yesterday.

Transvaal scored 329 and Royal Air force 113 for two wickets. The match concludes to-day.—Reuter.

Air Ranji Trophy Resumes

During the final match between Bombay and Sindh in The Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament, Mr. A F S Talyarkhan, will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay short 'resumes' of the day's play at 8-30 p.m. on Monday December 29 and at 7-50 p.m. on Tuesday 30 and Wednesday December 31. The resumes will be radiated on 244 and 89.15 metres.

Ranji Trophy

NORTHERN INDIA KNOCK UP 285

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

The final of the North Zone of Ranji Trophy between the Northern India Cricket Association and the Southern Punjab Cricket Association commenced this morning on the Aitchison College ground. The following are the teams:—

Abell won the toss and elected to bat.

The first two wickets fell when the score was 35, Jagdish and Nazir being out for 9 and 16 respectively.

Surviving a confident appeal for l.b.w., from Murrawat, Gulzar lashed out to Bhalinder Singh and twice driving the Southern Punjab Captain to boundary, signalled the first 50 of the innings in 65 minutes.

GULZAR OUT FOR 47

Ramprakash, the next man in, was however extra cautious and took some time to settle down. A double change was then effected in the attack. Amarnath and Amir Elahi replacing Bhalinder Singh and Murrawat, respectively. A new attack tied up the batsmen and the rate of scoring slowed down. When Gulzar required three runs to complete his individual 50 he attempted a risky run. Murrawat threw in from a great distance and Bhalindershah did the rest. (92—3—47).

Mohd. Sharif joined Ramparkash and when lunch was taken the total was 95 for three.

After lunch, runs came mainly through singles and the first century of the innings was telegraphed when the game had been in progress for 120 minutes.

The partnership had put on 62 runs when it was dissolved by Amarnath, who taking over from Nazir Ali for the first time after lunch got Sharif stumped (154—4—36).

Abell, the N. I. C. A. skipper who was the next man in, opened rather shakily in front of Amarnath, but soon steadied down, and twice ondrove the same bowler for a two and a single. Ramparkash's innings was then terminated by Amir Elahi who caught him, off Amarnath, at silly point for 42. The outgoing batsman had been at the crease for more than two hours, and his chief strokes were two fours (167—5—44).

HARD HITTING

Agha Sarfraz stepped in and registered 200 of the innings which had taken 190 minutes. The eighth wicket partnership was conspicuous for rapid scoring and both batsmen hitting merrily took the total to 250. Soon after Anwar had reached his individual 50 and when the total was 269 he was caught and bowled by Amir Elahi (269—8—50). Chunilal the last man in lifted Amir Elahi for a big hit, but the ball landed near the boundary line. The N. I. C. A. innings terminated at 285, Chunilal being run out and Habibullah out l.b.w. to Amir Elahi.

S. PUNJAB'S 1ST INNINGS

The Southern Punjab who opened their first innings through Munilal and Daljinder Singh to the bowling of Jehangir Khan and Chunilal met with an early disaster losing two wickets for a paltry score of 12 when stumps were drawn for the day.

Two more wickets fell, the scoreboard signalling 198 for 7.

SCORE:

N. I. C. A. (FIRST INNINGS)	
Nazar b Bhalinder Singh	16
Jagadish Lal, b Murrawat ...	9
Gulzar, run out	47
Md. Sharif, st. B. Singh, b Amarnath	36
Ramparkash, c Amir Elahi, b Amarnath	44
Abel, c Munilal, b Amir Elahi	11
Anwar Hussain, c and b Amir Elahi	50
Jehangir Khan, c Amarnath, b Amir Elahi	16
Chunilal run out	4
Habibullah, l.b.w., b Amir Elahi	2
Sarfraz, (not out)	37
Extras	13
Total	285

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (FIRST INNINGS)	
Munilal, b Chunilal	2
Daljinder Singh, b Habibullah	7
Abdur Rahman (not out	2
Extras	1
Total (for 2)	12

MANILA BOMBED THOUGH OPEN CITY: HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN LINGAYEN GULF

(Continued from page 11)

train services from Manila have been suspended in order to avert further casualties from air attacks on trains and stations.

JAP AMAZON IN FIGHTING LINE?

MANILA:—The correspondent of the newspaper "Bulletin" in Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, reported that one Japanese woman among the Japanese armed forces was killed or captured fighting on the east coast, inland, from Antimonan. The report said that the woman was carrying a sub-machine-gun.

U. S. MARINES HOLD OUT FIRMLY IN GILBERT ISLAND

LONDON, Dec. 26.

American submarines have sunk one Japanese transport, one mine sweeper and probably another transport and a seaplane tender, the Navy Department announced to-day.

Japanese forces have recently been operating in the Northern Gilbert Islands, says a Colonial Office announcement.

A number of European residents have been succesfully evacuated, the announcement continues, but it is feared that some may have been taken prisoners.

The small group of Gilbert Islands are under a Resident Commissioner, who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

U. S. Navy Department stated that its force of marines on midway Island was still holding out.

The Midway Garrison was in communication with the headquarters here on Thursday, but the navy would not discuss the message or how the marine were faring on the Island.

Two waves of Japanese planes number 17 cruised over Manila for over an hour beginning 5-20 p. m. on Friday evening in Manila's fifth alert of the day. Some bombs were dropped north-west of Manila and in the bay area, but mainly the planes were flying low and appeared bent on an observation to test General MacArthur's announcement that Manila is now not a military objective.

The text of the communique of the United States War Department on the Far East issued at 10 p.m. states,

"THE PHILIPPINE THEATRE: Military operations in the Lingayen Gulf area were limited to heavy artillery duelling.

American and Philippine soldiers are defending the position along the Agno river.

Southeast of Manila in the Antimonan area the enemy pressure is increasing. Hostile aircraft was particularly active during the past 24 hours.

The War Department has been officially advised that the Commanding General of the United States army forces in the Far East had declared Manila 'an open city'.

There is nothing to report from other areas."

The Navy Department communique announcing this was based on reports received up to 3 p.m.

It said,

"THE FAR EAST: Press reports of no submarine activities in the Far East on Christmas Day are confirmed.

A dispatch from Admiral Hart states that one enemy transport and one minesweeper have been sunk.

An additional transport and one seaplane tender were probably sunk.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC: The enemy reports that 3,000 naval and marine personnel were engaged in the defence of the Wake Island is incorrect. The total strength of the garrison was less than 400 officers and men. There were approximately 1,000 civilians engaged on construction work on the island, which may account for the enemy statement that 1,400 prisoners were captured.

THE EASTERN PACIFIC: Naval operations against enemy submarines are being vigorously prosecuted. There is nothing to report from other areas."

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York, December 27

Previous closing	16.95
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	16.96
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 213/8

ALLIED JT. CONFERENCE'S STRATEGY PLAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Britain and the United States are believed to have reached a preliminary agreement on broad war strategy, says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington.

It is expected that the working out of details and the responsibility for the execution of strategy will be begun very soon, perhaps to-day at a joint conference to be attended by representatives of the major Allied powers.—Reuter.

Japs Land In Abiang Island

WELLINGTON, Dec. 27.

It is officially announced that Japanese forces landed in Abiang Island in the Gilbert group on December 23. Nothing has been heard from the island since.—Reuter.

Speculations About Hitler's New Offensive

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Christmas season has been accompanied by customary rumours of more serious German activity in various directions. This fog of rumours doubtless has been created to conceal Hitler's first operation as supreme Commander in-Chief of the German army which is awaited with far greater anxiety in Germany than in Allied countries, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. For all these rumours of impending assaults on various countries there is not the slightest reliable confirmation. Indeed, all indications are that while the German forces are so seriously engaged in Russia the Reich cannot equip a first class expedition in any other direction. In diplomatic circles in London it is thought that Hitler might be planning a comparatively cheap expedition which, while not proving too costly in men and material now would prepare the way for a heavy attack on the Allies whenever the situation in Russia permits. While diplomatic circles are inclined to regard the present German rumours as a familiar 'ruse de guerre' there is no disposition to underrate the latent threat which these may constitute by disturbing opinion in neutral or non-belligerent countries and obscuring the more vital issues.—Reuter.

Brisk Fighting In Luzon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The text of a War Department communique regarding the Philippines timed Friday 09-30 E.S.T. is as follows:—"From his headquarters in the field General Macarthur advises that he has reorganised and strengthened the position held by our troops in the vicinity of the Lingyen gulf. Repeated enemy assaults in this sector have been successfully resisted. Indications point to heavy reinforcements of Japanese troops in this area. Brisk fighting is also reported from other fronts in Luzon. The heavy enemy air activity in the Philippines continues. Nothing to report from other areas".—Reuter.

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Richard Pownall whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, was announced this morning has been granted the acting rank of General with effect from December 5, 1941. The War Office announced his promotion today (Saturday).

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 28

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Film hits. 5-30 Hirabai. 5-45 Sohan Singh. 6-15 Kanwar Mohinder. 6-30 Kitabon ki Baten. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Bhajan Lal. 7-55 Kanwar Mohinder Singh. 8 Hirabai. 8-15 M. A. Qureshi. 8-30 Radha Rani. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Khadim Husain. 9-5 Listening post. 10 Hirabai. 10-15 Sohan Singh. 10-30 Radha Rani.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Vichitra Been. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Melodies from Movies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 For all tastes. 9-30 G. M. Durrani. 9-50 Purushottam Solankurkar. 10-15 Hiralal Nakshigara. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 B. B. Borkar. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Shyamabai. 12-15 p.m. Air Chorus party. 12-30 G. M. Durrani. 12-45 Instrumental duets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Khadim Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Purushottam Solankurkar. 5-25 Hiralal Nakshigara. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Dadu Dayal Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Marathi bhavgeet. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 G. M. Durrani. 6-45 Shyamabai. 7-15 Hiralal Kakshigara. 7-30 B. B. Borkar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Jaltarang Solo. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Juthika Roy. 8-15 A. Kerkar. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Khadim Husain. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Kharadkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-20 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 G. M. Durrani. 9-35 Shyamabai. 10 Purushottam Solankurkar. 10-15 Khadim Husain.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 27.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.
B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 327 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 294 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57½; D D Gld 56.
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs. 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 154 1/2
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.36 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 6 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 876 cent pts. at 331.
Broach J/A below N. Y. July 861 cent pts. at 331.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: December 27.

Linseed May	9	2	0
Wheat January	5	10	0
Wheat May	6	15	3

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: Dec. 27.

Pepper ready	101	0	0
Maha Sud 15	93	8	0
Chaitra Sud 15	95	8	0
Ginger ready	34	0	0
Maha Sud 15	28	8	0
Chaitra Sud 15	28	0	0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 27.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 18
African from Bond Rs. 17/4
Shipment September Rs. 11/10 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 17/5 to 17/10
Large grain Rs. 17/12 to 18/8
Bombay group March delivery Rs. 13/14
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Dec. 27.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at 168/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and Forward Silver quotations were 23 1/2d with a small business. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3. The local market was very steady there being renewed buying. The recent liquidation improved the technical position of the market.

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs	46	10	0	69	8 0
Posh	Rs.	46	5	0	64	11 9
Maha	Rs.	46	4	0	64	7 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 31/11.

LONDON SILVER

London: December 26.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London: December 26.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Dec. 27.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 109
Copper Sheets	Rs. 115

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Dec. 27.

If bears believe that cotton is not a purchase, but certainly it is not a sale at this level. The market which was pressed down is adjusting in its natural process. The general sentiment is becoming pessimistic on persistent selling, but let there be no mistake that this year consumption of Indian cotton is likely to reach a record figure. Japan is out of Indian market for the past several months and the present war is not a new finding. But the market was depressed on sentimental reasons. There will be excellent demand for staple cotton and while we do not look for any material rise in prices we believe short sales at this level are risky.

Following a decline of 10 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M delivery, but under short covering by recent sellers, the market opened steady at Rs. 218/8 and after declining to Rs. 218 improved to Rs. 219/8 and steadied at Rs. 219/4.

Prices advanced to Rs. 219/12, but again reacted to Rs. 219. There was limited business.

Thereafter some professional selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 217/4, but rallied to Rs. 218, but under renewed selling prices declined to Rs. 214/8.

Closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

BROACH	April/May	Rs. 214/8
BROACH	July/August	Rs. 219/8
OOMRA	Dec/Janry	Rs. 180/4
OOMRA	March	Rs. 166/8
OOMRA	May	Rs. 164/0
BENGAL	Dec/Janry	Rs. 130/0
BENGAL	March	Rs. 132/0
BENGAL	May	Rs. 133/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: December 26.

T T London on New York 4.02½ to 4.03; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON WHEAT

London: December 26.

Rozario Santa Fe 22/4½ Dec/Janry sellers
Barletta Russo 22/6 Dec/Janry sellers
South Australian 27/6 Dec/Janry sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: December 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	Withdrawn
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	101 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	104 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	7 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	60 1/2
National Bank of India	30 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London: December 26.

	This week. £
Total bullion	664,000
Public deposits	10,000,000
(a) Other deposits	192,800,000
Government Securities	165,100,000
(b) Other Securities	23,200,000
Notes in coin	29,000,000
Notes in circulation	751,200,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities 14.50 per cent.	
(a) Other deposits include bankers	138,200,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	2,900,000
Total deposits	202,800,000
Total securities	188,300,000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Dec. 23.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	225 1/2	220 1/4	220 1/4
Broach	J/A	231	225 3/4	225 3/4
Oomra	D/J	192	185 1/4	186 1/4
Oomra	Mar.	174 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Oomra	May	176	169	169
Bengal	D/J	139 1/2	134	134
Bengal	Mar.	140	135	135
Bengal	May	141	136 1/2	136 1/2

Bombay: Dec. 25.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 p.m.
Broach	A/M	218 1/4	215	216 1/4
Broach	J/A	223 1/2	221	221 3/4
Oomra	D/J	183	179 1/2	180 1/4
Oomra	Mar.	165	162	164
Oomra	May	166 1/2	163 1/2	165
Bengal	D/J	132 1/2	129 3/4	129 3/4
Bengal	Mar.	133 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Bengal	May	135	133	133

Bombay: Dec. 26.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 2 p.m.
Broach	A/M	217	214 1/4	216 3/4
Broach	J/A	222 1/4	220	222 1/4
Oomra	D/J	183	179	183
Oomra	Mar.	168	163	168
Oomra	May	167	164	167
Bengal	D/J	131 1/2	129	131 1/2
Bengal	Mar.	133	131	133
Bengal	May	134 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2

FAR EAST PROSPECTS: WATCH CHINA

DECEMBER, 26.

The last week has been marked by two dramatic events—the assumption of the supreme command of the German Army by Hitler and the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington.

The significance of these happenings has been overshadowed at any rate in the Far East, however, by the developments in the Pacific. The Japs are still carrying everything before them and continuing to be "extremely successful" on all fronts, as Mr. Duff Cooper frankly admitted in a broadcast last week.

Hong Kong has surrendered Wake island is "probably lost." Penang has been occupied and the enemy has thus secured a valuable opening into the Indian Ocean. Bitter fighting is going on in a number of Philippine islands and one feels hardly optimistic about the outcome in spite of the spirited resistance of the United States and Filipino forces. And finally Rangoon has received its baptism of bombing.

In Malaya though the Japanese have not maintained their initial rate of progress, the British on their part do not seem to have succeeded in stabilising any part of the front. The news has been very scanty during the last few days and a factual appraisement of the situation is hardly possible in the circumstances. Nevertheless the very observation made by Mr. Churchill in Washington that Singapore will be defended until the Allies can take the offensive in the Far East, indicates the seriousness of the Japanese threat to the Gibraltar of the East.

Japs Establish Mastery

One thus realises the far-reaching consequences of the very first hammer blow of the Japanese High Command. Their offensive, dare-devil strategy has served them very well, indeed, and within three brief weeks they have shifted the whole balance of power in the Far East in their own favour. Nowhere is the nature and extent of their opening victory more glaringly discernible than in the waters around Philippines.

It is reported that from 80 to 100 transports have been disembarking troops simultaneously in the various Philippines islands. This would have been hardly possible had not the Japanese established complete control as much of the sea as of the sky. The lesson of the sinking of the "Prince of Wales" has been apparently taken to heart by the U. S. Navy and now that its stepping-stones in the Pacific—Guam and Wake Islands—have been lost, it will be difficult for the U. S. Pacific fleet even to rush reinforcements to the Philippines. Nor is the British Navy in a position to succour the U. S. garrison after the loss of the two capital ships.

It is thus a dismal prospect that the end of 1941 presents us and there was good reason for Mr. Winston Churchill to fly to the United States to take counsel with Franklin Roosevelt. There were three main subjects on the agenda of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. First, questions regarding their common defence of threatened British and American centres in the Far East, especially of Singapore and the Philippines, second, protection of points of strategic interest which might be threatened by German invasion—for example, of France's African bases and points in the mid-Atlantic: third, the establishment of general strategy and disposition of mutual resources in order to be despatched where and when they are most needed for the common purpose of winning the war.

Grand Irony

Of these the first one was naturally of paramount and immanent importance. Joint plans will have to be laid down—and executed—immediately to stem the Tokyo tide, which has so far swept everything before it. The Japanese obviously aim at capturing the bases both of the United States and of Britain and thus paralysing them altogether in the Pacific after which they think they will have easy going with their Asiatic New Order.

Whatever the fate of the Philippines, Singapore will prove a tough nut to crack and now that the British are thrust once again to the wall, they may be trusted to rally round and make a gradual recovery in the wonted manner. The main need of the hour is to strengthen the air force in Malaya. One remarkable aspect of the present situation is the fine work that is being done by the air force and the navy of the Dutch East Indies. They have inflicted a good deal of punishment on the Japanese and one cannot speak too highly of their gallantry, which reminds one of the fable of the mouse and the lion.

We must note also the steps voluntarily taken by China to help the democratic Powers. True, its efforts to relieve the pressure on Hong Kong proved unavailing; in fact they were foredoomed to failure. But there is grand irony in the fact that China, so long shunned and cold-shouldered by Britain in order to placate a fellow-imperialist Power, should itself become a bastion of the Allies' defence in the Far East. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has taken full measure of his adversaries during the last five years of the "incident" and his advice will prove invaluable.

It is good to learn therefore, that General Wavell has already contacted Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and this meeting, I should think, is an excellent augury for the New Year. An attack on Thailand or even on Indo-China (which is French in name only) will take the Jap. invaders of Malaya in the rear and thus hamstring them immediately.

Watch China, is my Far Eastern tip.

A Repeat Performance

By a fortunate coincidence the surrender of Hong Kong took place on the very day that Benghazi was reoccupied by the Army of the Nile. The gain and loss thus may be said to neutralise each other in a way. The occupation of Benghazi affords conclusive proof that the back of the Africa Korps has been broken and that it should be easy going henceforth for the British—provided they do decide, unlike on the last occasion, to go on into Tripolitana and remove the last traces of the Fasces from the African soil.

General Auchinleck has made a speedier job of it than his predecessor General Wavell launched his Western Desert offensive on December 8, 1940 and took two complete months to reach and occupy Berghazi. Auchinleck has done the trick in a little more than five weeks—but he had to go all out in that process. Wavell's march, however, succeeded like a miracle, which must have surprised himself, while his successor has had to pay a very stiff price for his victory

There is greater reason, therefore, why Rommel should be pursued to Tripoli. No time must be left to the Italo-German forces under his command to run away and to recoup in Tripolitana. Wavell's halt at Benghazi, though it could not be helped that time owing to the scanty forces at his disposal, was a strategic mistake. More than in last February, it is now essential that the Axis influence should be liquidated altogether from Africa without any more delay.

Hitler On Trial

There is the vacillating Vichy as a danger-spot, not so much in Europe as in Africa. We have not heard much of Vichy-Berlin collaboration since the United States joined the war. The American declaration may have sobered Petain, Darlan and Co. for the time being but the danger of their throwing in their lot with their Nazi masters is always there. Needless to add Hitler will now need the French African ports more than ever to wage his all-out submarine war in the Atlantic and he will give a further twist to the screw.

The Fuehrer, we must now remember, is on his trial 'vis-a-vis' his own Herrenvolk. He has formally dismissed his military commanders and now there will be no scape-goat left for him—except Adolf Hitler. Even so long Hitler relied upon his own counsels and he has been personally responsible for every action from the march into the Rhineland to the invasion of Russia. It has been a long succession of triumphs—until his legions dashed their heads in vain against the gates of Moscow. Brauchitsch, Bock, Rundstedt—all have been relieved of their commands for their failure to do the impossible and Hitler has now in a way staked himself!

Japan's entry into the war—and its smashing successes—have come in the very nick of time to offset the Russian defeat and Hitler will now try his level best to do in the West what his partner has achieved in the Far East. The opinion is unanimous that Hitler will not merely mark time in this as he did in the last two winters. The exigencies of the situation compel him to hit out as early as possible Where will he strike?

Trial Of Strength

It is pretty evident that he will not stage any further futile attacks on the Moscow front. He has virtually confessed defeat there and the most that he can do now is to shorten and stabilise his eastern front as far as possible. In this, however, Stalin, too, will have a say!

It is likely, therefore, that he may press his offensive upon Crimea so as to establish complete mastery in the Black Sea. The oil of the Caucasus beckons him in December as it did last June and reports are rife of huge military concentrations in Bulgaria. Turkey may, therefore, be subjected to third degree methods in the near future, though I do not think that Hitler will actually attack Turkey and thus open a new front in the present climatic conditions.

The reverses suffered by Rommel will also influence Hitler. It is absolutely essential for Hitler's grand strategy that he maintains his foothold in Africa. He may decide, therefore, to stage a decisive trial of strength with the British on the Western Desert in the present campaigning season. A large part of the Luftwaffe released from Russia is being transferred to Tripoli and a few Panzer divisions may also be sent to help Rommel.

A World Pincer

Simultaneously Spain would be at last pushed into the war and, perhaps, Portugal, too. Gibraltar looms large in the picture now and, perhaps, it will be attacked simultaneously when (and if!) the Japanese advance upon Singapore. It will be world-embracing pincer movement of which the German mind is so fond. And when matters come to such a pass, Admiral Darlan may be prevailed upon to lease—lend the French fleet for giving a knock-out blow to the Royal Navy in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific It is a grandiose scheme but it may appeal to Hitler precisely because it is so.

Then there is the intensification of the submarine warfare in the Atlantic and extension of the maximum air help to Japan in Pacific. Like the Democracies, the Axis, too, will now conduct its hostilities on the principle of it being one war and one may be sure that every move in the Western theatre will have its counterpart in the East.

Finally, there is the invasion of Britain—which is the standing dish on the Nazi menu. As high an authority as the British Premier considers it possible and it must not be ruled out until the very last day of the war. If, however, Britain proved in 1940 that it could take it, surely it will know in 1942 how to give it back with substantial interest.

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

INDIA RUBBER EXPORT NOT TO EXCEED 5325 TONS

U. S. Commissioner's Goods Imported In India To Be Exempt From Duties

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

It is announced that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India for the first quarter of 1942 should be 5,325 tons.

It is announced that all goods, whether for personal or official use, imported by or on behalf of the Commissioner of the United States of America to India and his two secretaries on arrival and during their tenure of office in India shall be exempted from customs duties.—A.P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road. Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Zonal Pentangular

PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL APPROVES THE IDEA

By J. C. MAITRA

In connection with the Zonal Pentangular I had addressed the following letter to Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, on November 26 last:—

Dear Dr. Subbarayan,

I am extremely happy to see you supporting the movement for the abolition of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. As one of its oldest and severest critics—in fact I set the ball rolling as far back as 1929 — I have written numerous articles on the subject in the 'Sunday Chronicle'. I am sending you herewith copy of a letter I had addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Pentangular Committee, which will speak for itself. I was informed by him that he was circulating it among the members of the Committee. After that I have heard nothing officially. The scheme of the Zone Pentangular is the result of a joint effort between Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee of the Bombay Cricket Association and myself. I shall be glad to hear what you think of it and also what you yourself propose or think of proposing to the Board of control. I have no doubt communalism in sport is on its last legs. We have every reason to be grateful to the Jam Saheb, Maharaja of Patiala and the Holkar of Indore for their splendid support.

With kind regards,
Yours Sincerely,
J. C. MAITRA.

THE SCHEME

The public memory being short I reproduce here my letter to the Hon. Secretary to the Pentangular Committee dated 26th March, 1941:—

Dear Sir,

May I take the liberty of submitting the following scheme for an early consideration by your Committee?

That the present Communal Pentangular be substituted by the Zone Pentangular.

That the zones be composed of the following areas as demarcated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

NORTH: N.W.F.P., Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and Rajputana.

EAST: Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and C.I.

SOUTH: Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad State and C.P.

WEST: Baroda, Gujarat, W.' States, Nawanagar and Sind.

CENTRE: Bombay and Maharashtra.

ITS MANAGEMENT

That the management of the said tournament be vested in the present Pentangular Committee, with an addition of representatives from the C.C.I. and B.C.A,

That the expenses of the Tournament should be shared equally or in any reasonable proportion by the institutions concerned in its management.

That the respective teams may be selected by a Committee or Committees appointed by the Pentangular Committee.

That the Tournament should be staged at the Brabourne Stadium in January every year, thus giving a chance to the preliminary rounds of the Ranji Trophy being played off, which will furnish suitable data for the selection of the teams.

I feel certain that if the scheme is adopted it will do immense good to Indian cricket and the country at large.

Thanking you,
Yours Faithfully,
J. C. MAITRA.

"AN EXCELLENT IDEA"

Dr. Subbarayan replied to the above letter as follows on December 3:—

Dear Mr. Maitra,

Thank you for your letter of the 26th of November, with the copy of your letter of the 26th March to the Pentangular Cricket Committee. I am glad that you have taken your stand against Communal Cricket from 1929. It always takes time before you can get people to listen to what is reasonable. I began talking against the Quadrangular as it then was from about 1931. I think Their Highnesses of Nawanagar, Patiala and Indore have done a great service to Indian Cricket in the stand they have taken now.

I have read with interest your and Mr. Fyzee's scheme of a Zonal Cricket Tournament. I think it is an excellent idea. My own mind has been moving in this direction for some time now though I had not worked out the details of the scheme. I feel the management of such a tournament should be in the hands of the C.C.I. with the Gymkhanas sending their representatives for the running of the tournament. I trust you will succeed in getting the Bombay public interested in such a tournament.

Yours Sincerely,
P. SUBBARAYAN.

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL STADIUM.

Then I sought Dr. Subbarayan's permission for the publication of his letter, to which he replied as follows on December 8:—

Dear Mr. Maitra,

Thank you for your letter of the 6th December. If you wish you could publish my letter in the "Chronicle". Yes, as I have said the Jam Saheb has given a lead to the movement against communal cricket. He deserves well of his country in general and cricketers in particular. Their Highnesses, of Indore, Patiala and Kapurthala have also helped by their statement. If more of the great patrons of cricket will follow the noble lead given by these people we will be near achieving what you have in mind.

I am glad you agree that the C. C. I. should have the right to run the Zonal Tournament. The C. C. I. deserves every help as I consider it the National Stadium for the staging of our principal representative matches in the near future. But a proper scheme will have to be worked out.

The Board will certainly consider the resolution of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram at its next meeting. But I cannot anticipate their decision.

Yours Sincerely,
P SUBBARAYAN.

HINDU GYMKHANA'S ATTITUDE.

It appears that the Pentangular Committee, constituted as it is for the sole purpose of running the communal tournament, is debarred from changing its basis on its own initiative. Of course, the Gymkhanas, which are responsible for the formation of this Committee and management of the tournament, could accept the proposal. But I had a rude shock from the President of the Hindu Gymkhana, Mr. Shantaram A. Shete. At the last annual general meeting of the Gymkhana, I had moved a resolution in support of the Zonal Pentangular. After a day's debate, the President ruled it out of order suddenly on the second day.

The surprising part of it was that the Managing Committee had written to me previously, through their Honorary Secretaries, that my resolutions would be placed before the said meeting. But Mr. Shete would not allow a discussion on the point of order raised!

PUBLIC PROTESTS.

I would have brought forward my resolutions in an amended form later on if I were assured of an adequate support from the general members. Those who had sponsored and backed the "Withdrawal Resolution" last year, showed little interest and were conspicuous by their absence. How little they were swayed by Mahatma Gandhi's dictum of "No Communalism in Sport" was exposed by their attitude later on. They moved for a reduction of the gate-charges by fifty per cent.—or total elimination if possible—which being accepted, they agreed to support the tournament by sacrificing the principle they held dear only a few months ago It is, however, a matter of extreme satisfaction that a very important section of the public, led by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, and the Students have taken up the cause Their influence and guidance have seriously affected all the gates, the attendances in the last matches being poor. Indeed. There is not the least doubt that the picketing will be continued and intensified year by year until the communal basis of the tournament is changed.

BOARD OF CONTROL BAN

It is, therefore, high time that the sponsors of the Pentangular took a serious view of the situation. Unless they are bent on persisting in it until financial disaster overtakes them all. they should change their course from now. It is certain that most of the provincial associations would follow the lead given by the United Provinces and the Jam Saheb ere long. That will debar almost all the prominent players in the country from participating in it. I doubt very much if many players will follow the rebellious step taken by P. E. Palia. In that case, the grand festival would be reduced to a petty local affair All its glamour as the premier tournament of India would be gone. Then there is the possibility of the Board of Control banning all communal tournaments in the country. If the resolution proposed by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram is passed, it will have a similar effect. I shall not be at all surprised if the Board of Control adopts it at its next meeting.

C. C. I.'S PREDICAMENT

The authorities of the Cricket Club of India will, therefore, do well to give a serious thought to my proposal. I see from their last year's accounts that they suffered a heavy loss from the Pentangular in 1940—to the tune of Rs. 52,000, which left them in a deficit. Things are not going to be any better this Year which is sure to place in a precarious condition financially. Can afford to suffer such a heavy loss every year for any length of time? I do not think so, in view of the large debts the Club is still burdened with and also its huge annual expenses by way of ground rents etc. It is, therefore, their bounden duty to make every effort to save the institution from financial collapse Dr. Subbarayan rightly observes, the National Stadium" must be saved for the country.

EARLY MOVE DEMANDED

May I, therefore, invite the authorities of the C. C. I. to consider the question of substituting the communal Pentangular by the Zonal Pentangular? I have no doubt that the running of the latter would be as easy as the former and it will create greater interest and enthusiasm among the public having regard to the fact that the teams will be a better representative of the best talents of India and more evenly matched too. At the present moment, some of the communal sides are filled up by fourth rate players. The reason is that their communities cannot produce better men. The Zones are not likely to find such difficulties and almost all the prominent players in the country will get a chance to play, which they do not at present owing to the communal restrictions imposed by the basis. Major C. K. Nayudu was totally wrong when he said that the stoppage of the Pentangular would sound the death-knell of cricket in India. I challenge him to prove that the communal tournament is any way better than the Zonal competition

SUCCESS ASSURED

I feel that the authorities are unduly nervous about the financial aspect of the new tournament. I make bold to say that the Pentangular is not supported by the public on account of its communal colour. If it were so, the members of all the communities concerned would have thronged the Stadium in more or less equal numbers They do not, which proves the fact that those who attend the matches are the real lovers of cricket It may be the Pentangular has become the fashion of the day. If the communal basis is changed for a Zonal one, nobody would be sorry for it, except perhaps those who are woefully communally-minded. I am confident the Zonal Pentangular will become more popular and successful than the time-worn communal show. It awaits for a trial to prove its worth. I earnestly hope the C. C. I. will in its own interest, consider the question seriously at an early date

DERAILMENT ON B. B. & C. I. R. LINES

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The district traffic Superintendent, Ratlam, B B and C. I. wires:—

"Five wagons were derailed, and one wagon capsized of 9/30 up goods between Mehidpur Road and Nagda at mile 434/16 at 20/10 hours on 26th December, blocking the line for the passage of trains. Expect interruption to through running until twelve hours Sunday 28th and passengers will be transhipped and required to proceed threequarter of a mile for transhipping. Four up Frontier Mail which left Delhi on 26th morning and three Down Frontier Mail which left Bombay on 26th will be the first train for transhipping."—A.P.

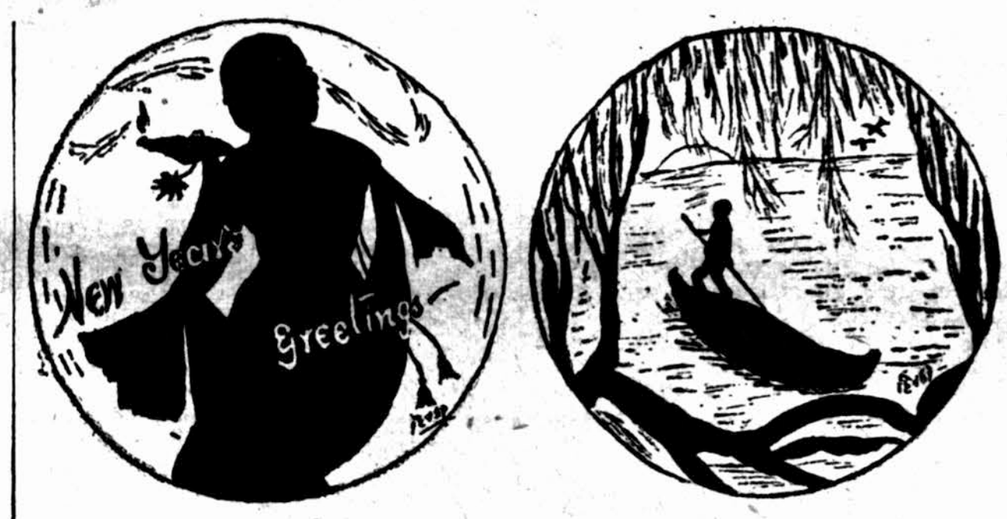
Mrs. V. Pandit

BEZWADA, Dec. 26.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President-elect of the All-India Women's Conference to be held at Cocananda, arrived here this morning by the Grand Express 'en route' to Cocanada.

Mr. Vinoba Bhave also arrived by the same train 'en route' to Madras. He is stopping at Tenali to-day.—A. P.

Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai, President-elect of the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, held at Karachi, which will conclude to-day. He is Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and takes great interest in the activities of our Association.



New Year Greetings. Wish You Happiness.
(Drawings by Bro. Dinkerrai Pathek).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish every one of you a Happy, Happy New Year!

When you will read this letter, we shall be at Karachi, attending the last sessions of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference. The children's party will have gone through the programme which was published in the last week's "Corner." And on the next day, i.e., Monday, December 29, morning, we would be preparing to go to Larkana.

I am writing this letter at Bombay, and shall leave the next week's letter also written from here for publication on January 4, 1942. So in these two issues I cannot tell you anything about our trip to Sind and the Conference at Karachi. I shall, however, write the letter meant for appearing on January 11, from Karachi and hope to tell you something in it about our trip and the Conference.

It is a matter of gratification that so many of our friends and sympathisers throughout India have sent to us Messages of Success to the Conference. You know our President, Shri B. G. Kher would have been pleased to attend the Conference and to guide the deliberations of the meeting, on the Agenda of which there are a number of suggestions from him. Nevertheless, you will understand why he was compelled not to go to Karachi from his message which is given hereunder. Messages received from others will be published later.

Shri Kher's Message

Friends,

I deeply regret that I am unable to be in your midst on this important occasion. I want to assure you that I have been unable to come because I am engaged in work which is more necessary. There are three lacs of people within a few miles off Bombay who are suffering indescribable agonies and misery and I am going to visit the jungles in which these Adi-vasis or aboriginal tribes reside in order to study their condition and to bring them such relief as we can. I am sure you will now forgive me for not coming and I am sure that with Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai in the Chair, your Conference is bound to be a great success.

We must build a little federation of Children's Associations all over the country. Boys and girls must learn to grow up and live together as Indians regardless of whether they are born in Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Jew of other families. This sense of a common nationality and common interest must be inculcated from their early years and our Association aims at achieving this by its varied programme, which arranges for common entertainments and instruction, sports and excursions, story telling and similar activities.

At the Conference you should have your constitution properly fixed up so that your work may proceed smoothly.

Every Balkan-ji-Bari child must realise that it is one of the numerous children who belong to a great Association and are proud to do so.

I wish you all joy and success!

Yours Sincerely,
B. G. KHER

Prize Winners

In this month's colouring competition, prizes have been awarded to the following:—

Books of Re. 1 each—Sisters Kusum Jhaveri and Monijeh Dalal and Brothers Rajib Ali Hussain and Suresh Nanavaty.

Copies of the Special New Year Number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper"—Sisters Pamila Bollins (Bombay), Anila Munim (Khar), Saroj Deshpande (Santa Cruz), Sofi Jabar Ali (Bandra), Nalini Kambli (Vile Parle), Ruth Malelu (Byculla), Susheela Kumari (Hyderabad Deccan), Malini Adwalpalker (Vasco-da-Gama, Goa).

Also to Brothers B. B. Virkar (Bombay), Noorali Ismail Tharani (Dongri), Laxman Rajaram Ajgaonkar (Chinchpokli), Rashid Chowdhri (Bombay 13), Ganesh R. Kulkarni (Santa Cruz), Kantilal Amichand Shah (Ahmedabad), B. A. Kamadoli (Hubli), V. Rajan (Tanjore).

A new and very easy prize competition will be given in the next week's "Corner". Please be on the look-out!

* * *

A Good Turn

The Scout Master wanted to know if his Scouts were doing their good turns every day, and, questioning one Scout, was answered:

"Oh yes, Sir, Hira did a good turn this morning."

Scout Master: "What was it?"

Scout: "Well, Sir, you know Hira's old bulldog, don't you?"

Scout Master: "Yes, I think so, the one he usually keeps on a double chain. What about it?"

Scout: "Well, Sir, Hira saw some of his school-fellows running to catch a train, and he thought they would miss it, so he chased them with his bulldog. They caught the train all right, Sir.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Shri. B. G. Kher (right), President B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, whose message to the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference appears on this page, and Shri S. P. Desai (left), General Secretary, under whose leadership the Bombay Children's party has gone on a trip to Sind.

Shri Ranchhodji (right), President, and Shrimati Narbadaben Parekh, Secretary of the newly started Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Santa Cruz.

Boys and girls of the newly started Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz children caught in a happy mood chatting with their President.

BE REMOTE! OOMPH GIRL...

Says REGINE

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

DEAR REGINE!

I am a college graduate of twenty and am leaving my home town to work in another city. I have some excellent contacts and letters, but the most important of them was tendered me playfully with an admonition. "Now when you go to see Paul Stewart, look out. You're much too pretty and alluring a young woman not to receive some extra curricular attentions from him."

Frankly, Regine...I shan't know what to do if this happens. Because while I am accustomed to fencing with college boys (many of whom I didn't care whether I ever saw again) this is different. Here I will be dependent upon this man's vagaries...and if I am disagreeable....I probably will lose the job. If I go somewhere else, the same is likely to happen. Please don't think me conceited, but I guess I do have the type of oomph that attracts men...so what do I do?

BRENDA.

* * *

I don't think you are conceited, Brenda...just a wide-awake young woman. But I do think you're in a spot. Women of your temperament, especially if they are young, always are. I think what you'll have to do is to cultivate the quality of the stone known as the Alexandrite...which changes colour according to atmosphere.

Just as nations cross borders in order to gain importance, you are now going to be in a position where you can do much for yourself. So....be moderate in all you say and do...so as to establish your dignity in his mind, from the very first meeting. Give your future boss the impression that you are not only sincere, but prudent. Let him know you are honourable and reserved.

A Subtle Game

Men will hesitate a long time before they will try to break down a barrier of reserve, regardless of how attractive the contents within. Be agreeable and obliging, but remote. Don't be aloof...but avoid being casual. If he does say something personal to you, pretend to misunderstand him.

Be sure and remain very polite at all times, never offending him in any way or wounding his ego. Let him know how much you appreciate working for him. Most people try to live up to the gratitude of their fellow-human beings.

All of this is very subtle, but you have a game to play...and must use your wits.

Ignore all overtures, whenever possible... and if they are too blatant,, smile remotely... There is nothing so disconcerting and so disarming as a distant smile. The distant smile is the Pike's Peak of impersonality.

Put yourself out to win his admiration for your efficiency, rather than for the way you swing your hips, show your kneecaps or reek of perfume while he is dictating. All of these are manoeuvres in the battle against our allied enemies, the men...and worth the trouble.

Write and let me know how you get along. And good luck.

(Copyright.)

YOU AND YOUR BABY

V. BABY'S FEARS

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of The American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine

With the world in terror because of a gradually spreading warfare, doctors are giving more and more attention to fear as a serious influence in human life.

Many fears are protective. In fact, the old aphorism that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day" is a reflection of human experience. However, fear in itself is not a good experience and the worst fear of all is the fear of being afraid.

An intelligent fear differs, of course, from a useless one. Children have to learn what to fear and what not to fear. The parent who teaches the child what should be feared is giving to the child some of his own experience. If a child is given an adequate explanation of the reason for darkness, it will learn not to be afraid of the dark

If the child is told about horses and dogs and cows and what their significance happens to be in human life, and if the parents aid the child in becoming used to these animals, the child will not fear them.

Right Reactions

If the child sees the father and mother take care of minor cuts and bruises and pains without too much anxiety, overaction and solicitude, the child will learn also to face these things courageously.

I have myself seen a transformation in a child whereby the occurrence of cuts and bruises, which had previously been met with crying and shrieking, was changed to a reaction in which the child itself went to secure a suitable gauze, bandage and preparations for application to the cut.

If the child learns that it can bring its mother to the bedside by shrieks of terror, the child will continue the shrieks of terror in order to keep the mother at its side.

Psychologists have been giving much more attention to children now than used to be applied to the study of mental reactions. Responses induced by threats may persist throughout life. Thus there are parents who try to cure automatic actions by threats of mutilation of the body.

Correct In Time

This fear of mutilation by cutting away important parts may persist throughout life and mark the child's entire career. In many instances these impressions of youth are carried over into disturbed sleep and dreams in later years.

Parents must also be exceedingly careful about the types of fairy tales that are told to children and the manner of telling. Some children learn soon that stories about giants and dwarfs and ogres and queer animals are wholly fanciful. Others seem to gather from their parents the impression of essential truth and have a difficult time in eliminating these beliefs from their minds for many years.

It is important to correct bad mental habits as soon as possible. Mental habits that develop before a child is six years old are the ones which are most likely to be carried throughout life.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Next Week: Bathing the Baby.

THEY MADE STOCK EXCHANGE HISTORY

Miss Margaret Plenty and Miss Muriel Collins are [illegible] women to be allowed on the floor of the house in the history of the London Stock Exchange. They mark the slips presented to them and put them up on the board.

SERENITY IN YOUR HOMES

AN old-fashioned boy and girl never grows old for decorations in your home. Your chair set can be not only ornamental, it can also be practical. Stamp it on linen to insure durability and embroider it in the lovely colours we suggest for beauty.

(Copyright)

Don't Call Him John

(Continued from Page 3)

them to register with the police under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act seems to have unnerved many of the Chinese and made them more reluctant to speak

One well-known shoe-maker in the city refused to open his lips, although he was labouring his hardest not to seem completely rude. Another—a teacher—wanted a written order from the Chinese consulate before he would tell me anything! But I have managed to get the main facts of their life in the city from the better educated and bolder Chinese.

It would appear that the Chinese are not driven here by war. In fact their population was at its peak a little before the war. They come here chiefly in search of better prospects; and they seem to get what they want. They earn enough to satisfy their simple needs and send some money home. Hardly one in ten of them have a family in Bombay. There are less than a hundred Chinese women here.

Don't 'John' Them!

It is too early to find out if any of them will settle down here and make India their home. The general tendency is to go back. This is not due to any aversion as such to India. But they don't seem to like the climate here. One Chinese told me that he had become thin and had lost his appetite after coming to Bombay.

He mentioned Simla and Bangalore as the only two places where the climate was congenial to him. He did not even regard the weather of Poona as sufficiently cool or pleasant. More than one Chinese told me of a strange theory they have, that they age quicker in India and grow old too soon. Yet Mr. Jackson Tsheng, Manager of the Sea View hotel has spent 30 years in this country and lived to be 80!

The Chinese are quite satisfied with their treatment in India at any rate at the hands of the Indians. As for the race-conscious, Europeans suffering from Colour prejudice, the Chinese are now their military allies and no doubt this factor will have a good deal in shaping their future conduct and behaviour. At present, however, some Europeans and many "Imitation You-Ruffians" indulge in their superiority by calling Chinese citizens as "John".

I have not been able to find out how this expression originated. But it was made abundantly clear to me that the higher class Chinese resent very much being called or referred to as John or Johnnie. They also do not like to be referred to as 'Chinaman'. That is bad manners. So take care when you speak to Mr. Cheng or Mr. Li.

(Incidentally you should avoid the mistake that I committed of calling a Chinese by his last name. They should always be called by their first. For instance, Mr. Shu Sui Nien must be referred to as Mr. Shu not Mr. Nien.)

Hard Days

The war has very badly affected the economy of the familiar Chinese hawker. These simple, hardworking men used to get their goods from importing firms in China. Each morning, the hawker takes his simple breakfast consisting of Men-Tow or steam-cooked Chinese cake, something like our Idli. Only the Men-Tow has mutton and/or vegetable in it. He would then wash it down with his light Chinese tea, take up his bundle of silks and his stick and walk-out.

Only a few of them have cycles and I have seen just one or two indulging in the pleasure of engaging a coolie for some time to carry their precious bundle. With this they trudged miles and miles, resting in the friendly shade of a tree or a doorway, eating nothing more substantial than Irani "cha and slice maska". So they laboured till nightfall and earned enough to live and also scrape together some money to be sent home.

But now they have fallen on bad times. They have only to rely on silk "before come" as one of them put it. They have hardly received a single packet of silk from China during the last six months. They hope to carry on, however, hawking Indian silk and hosiery.

The Chinese in Bombay have few pleasures. Although there are plenty of Chinese restaurants, their pleasures are reserved for the rich epicureans of all races, not necessarily Chinese. At these restaurants you can get Chinese Chow Mien or Maccaroni fried in the Chinese way, served to you with noodles soup or stew as also with chicken, prawn or pork as desired. You can also obtain that special Chinese delicacy, the nest of a bird known as En-Thu or En-Wah in various parts of China, served with Eggs Cream soup or Crab Meat soup as you desire.

Shark's Finn

You can even get, if you take the precaution to place an order full 24 hours earlier, the famous Yue-Chi or Shark's finn boiled in chicken broth. I was told that it takes 16 hours to cook and there are varieties of it in China costing as much as Rs. 50 a piece. Such luxuries are not possible here; but you certainly can get Yue-Chi of a kind.

I have already referred to the various organisations which the Chinese have formed in Bombay. The centre of Chinese life in the city is at Sukhlaji street. There are groups of Chinese living at Mazagaon and Matunga and the richer ones live at Colaba. But nearly half the Chinese are confined to Sukhlaji street and other lanes in Kamatipura and Byculla.

Why, how and when they chose this particularly dirty area for settling down is not easy to explain; and even more difficult to explain is why they continue to be there. The question has certainly agitated the minds of some of the younger Chinese whom I met, but so far no concerted effort seems to have been made to find a solution.

So here, in this locality is housed the "Shantung Thung Shion Hui" an association of Shantung people formed to remote trade and render help in other ways to its members. It has 300 to 400 members. There is also a Hupeh Association, the Toon Fong club and the Vartong club which I have already mentioned. In this club the Chinese gather during their leisure hours and play Mah-Jong and Chinese Domino and drink endless cups of Chinese tea (light green tea without milk). The membership fees and the earnings from the games go to support in part a Chinese school founded some seven years ago. Here 65 Chinese children are looked after by a headmaster and four part time teachers.

Chinese Festivals

Every year on the 10th of October, according to the Gregorian Calendar, the Chinese in Bombay come together at the Consulate to celebrate the Chinese Independence day, in memory of the Chinese revolution which took place on that day thirty years ago. Besides this there are three Chinese festivals, the Sun-Nin or the new year day according to the Chinese Calendar, the Tuan-Yu in memory of an an ancient Chinese hero, Chiu-Yuan and the Chung-Chiu or the mid-autumn festival in honour of the moon.

The Tuan-Yu falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese Calendar and the Chung-Chiu on the full moon day of the eighth month. The Chinese calendar is a lunar one, but as the Gregorian Calendar has been adopted as the official calendar for China, Chinese Calendar pads carry both systems. For the Chinese, like the Hindus, festivals are a matter of private observance and are not social or congregational in nature. Besides the above-named, the twenty-second day of the last month is observed as a festival in China in honour of the ancestors, but the more modern Chinese have given up his festival.

The entry of Britain and America in the war against Japan has made the Chinese really happy. For over four long years the Chinese people have rallied to the cry of "Kang Chan Pi Shing" or "Fight on to Victory "and have fought an almost forlorn struggle against the military might of Japan. This they did in the face of what amounted occasionally to callous indifference on the part of the democratic powers. That has changed at last and two powerful nations like Britain and America have now formed with it a United Front. That has brought hopes of an early victory to the Chinese.

Grandfather Jackson Sheng echoing the sentiments of every patriotic Chinese told me: "I want to go back every moment. I want to see how the old country is getting on. My one desire now is to see the Japanese pushed back so that we could go back to a happy and peaceful home".

One could not end better than with the devout hope that old Mr. Sheng's wishes may soon be fulfilled.

"It says 'here that a bloke has just celebrated his 110th birthday and he's in full possession of all his faculties. And wots more he's still working."

"Still working! 'Ow do they make out he's got possession of his faculties, then?"

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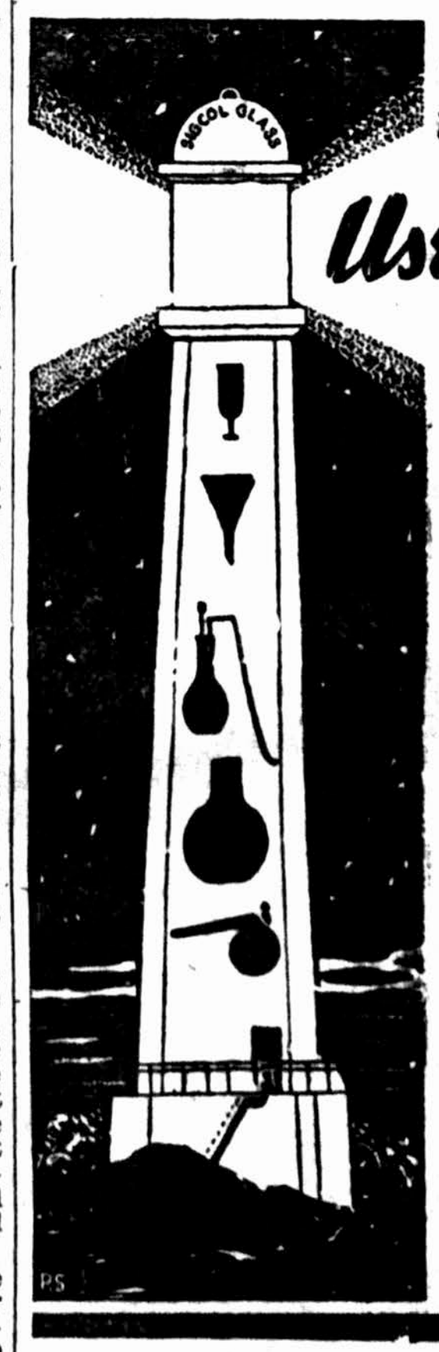

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puzzles and pastimes

IT is a well-known fact that 3 and 7 are rather difficult numbers to divide. Multiples of these two numbers are not as readily sub-divided as those of even numbers. A number composed only of these erratic digits will find very few digits that will go into it without a remainder. Take the number, 7733733, which can be divided by both 3 and 7 without remainder. If you add up these digits, however, you get 33, which is divisible by three, but not by 7.

Today's problem is to find the smallest number composed entirely of 3's and 7's which can be divided by both 3 and 7 without a remainder, and whose sum is divisible by 3 and 7 without a remainder.

GROCERY BILL

WHEN Mrs. Helen Homekeeper paid her weekly grocery bill she noticed that the number was composed of four digits whose sum was 20.

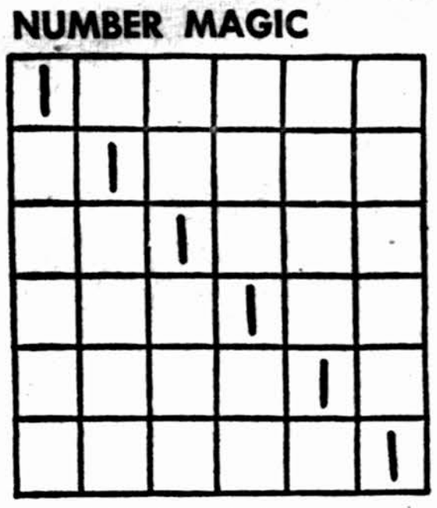
The sum of the first and second digits was the same as the sum of the third and fourth figures. The last digit was half again greater than the first digit.

What is the number?

How Many Coins?

When Jack opened his bank he found it contained 112 coins. He had 10 times as many pennies as nickels, and one-half as many dimes as pennies. How much had Jack saved?

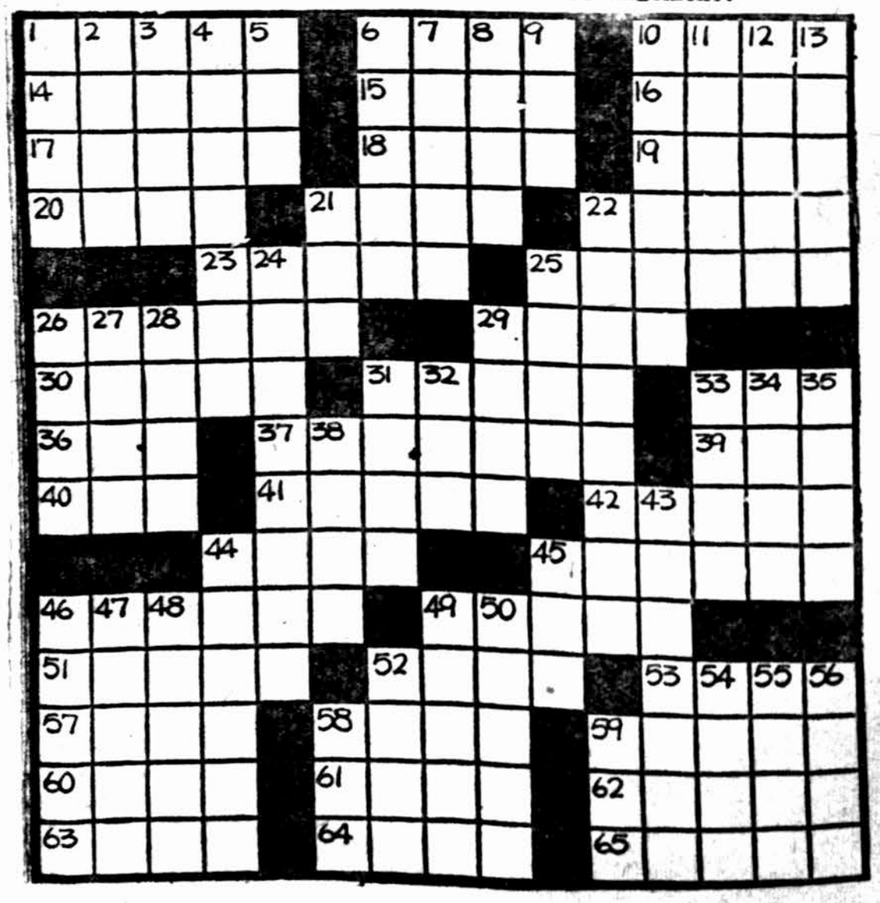
NUMBER MAGIC



THERE is magic in figures and although it may appear to be very mystifying at first, it really is very simple, after all. Of course, when you have discovered the secret you marvel how very easy it is.

Take for example, the number puzzle presented here. It consists of six problems in multiplication.

With what numbers can you multiply the number 142,857 so that when each answer is written in the six horizontal rows, the figure "1" will appear in the position indicated in each row, and each of the six answers will consist of the same six figures, each being in a different arrangement?



HORIZONTAL

1—Mock
6—Seasoning
10—Immerses
14—What poem by Keats tells of a bride who reverts to serpent form?
15—Melody
16—Feminine name
17—Authorized representative
18—Fluff from yarn
19—Authoritative sanction
20—European blackbird
21—Wild growth
22—American diplomatist (1737-89)
23—Who was the active head of the Boston Tea Party?
25—Makes into law
26—Whom did Henry Wallace succeed?
29—Leave out
30—Cut off the final syllable
31—Feminine name
33—Cost of professional service
36—Witticism
37—Dealers in cloth
39—High in the scale
40—Observe
41—Narrow roads
42—Trunk of the body
44—What early English historian was known as "Venerable"?
45—What is the middle name of Babe Ruth: George ——— Ruth?
46—Rest
49—Surly fellow
51—Collect
52—Gossip
53—Prepare for publication
57—Finest
58—Winged
59—What American Revolutionary patriot wrote "Common Sense"?
60—Preposition
61—Male red deer
62—Interior
63—Seaport of Arabia
64—Poker term
65—Prussian resort

VERTICAL

1—Close noisily
2—Inclosure
3—Hebrew measure
4—What is the only country to pay every installment on its war debt to the U. S.?
5—Obese
6—In what city did the "witchcraft delusion" break out in 1692?
7—What constellation is between Pisces and Taurus?
8—Who was the "Swedish Nightingale"?
9—Make lace
10—Conquer
11—Pertaining to the ilium
12—Workshop
13—Satisfies
21—Armed combat
22—What river rises in the Carpathians and flows into the Black Sea?
24—Without action
25—Turkish officer
26—Precious stones
27—Fragrant resin
28—Religious ceremony
29—Native compounds
31—Hair on an animal's neck
32—Mimic
33—Agricultural land
34—Who is the heroine of "Lohengrin"?
35—English public school
38—Drive
43—Joan of Arc is known as "The Maid of ———"?
44—Where is Faneuil Hall?
45—Rude dwelling
46—Mohammedan month
47—Free from faults
48—Adhesive preparation
49—Map
50—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
52—Tribe
54—Noises
55—Arrow poison
56—Larine bird
58—Exclamation
59—Pastry

IT'S THE CAT'S PROBLEM

1	C	A	T						
2	C	A	T						
3		C	A	T					
4			C	A	T				
5				C	A	T			
6					C	A	T		
7						C	A	T	
8							C	A	T

WRITE the correct letter in each of the vacant squares to complete the spelling of eight words. A clue to each word is contained in each of the following verses:

1. Within the solemn walls of these,
   Worship many devotees
2. You see lads thus, and the ball game stops
   As soon as they see the approach of cops.
3. This period everyone enjoys,
   Teachers and scholars, girls and boys.
4. If she be a Mrs. or a Miss,
   It's right to call a teacher this.
5. I think we properly might define
   This as a token or a sign.
6. When a leg's like this or "on the loose,"
   We find it gives us little use.
7. The revenue guards if they do their duty,
   Treat like this the smuggler's booty.
8. If in Latin you've taken a test,
   You'll know this word means "let it rest."

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30)

FIGURE TRICKS

HERE are some trick problems in arithmetic which you can try on those of your friends who think that they are wizards at figures.

1. Write down in two columns the digits from one to seven, both inclusive, in such a way that when added they will total 100.

2. When you were studying the multiplication tables you learned that four times nine were 36, five times nine were 45, and six times nine were 54. Now see if you can combine four nines, five nines and six nines so that in each case the total is 100.

3. Another trick problem that "catches" nearly everyone to whom it is given is the following: Multiply 1 by 0 by 2 by 3 by 4 by 5 by 6 by 7 by 8 by 9. If you are a "lightning calculator," you can give the answer at once.

RIDDLECULOUS

1. What is it that you can see and feel but not touch?
   The sun.
2. Why is the letter G like a magician?
   Because it can turn oats to goats.
3. Why is the sun like a batch of bread dough?
   Because it is light when it rises.

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FLOATING NEEDLE

ASK your friends to make a needle float and they all will fail to do it unless they happen to know the secret, which is as follows:

Fill a shallow dish with water and then lay a piece of tissue paper on the surface of the water. Carefully place a needle on the paper. When the paper becomes saturated, it will sink and leave the needle afloat.

RUSSELL OF THE TIMES

(Continued from page 2)

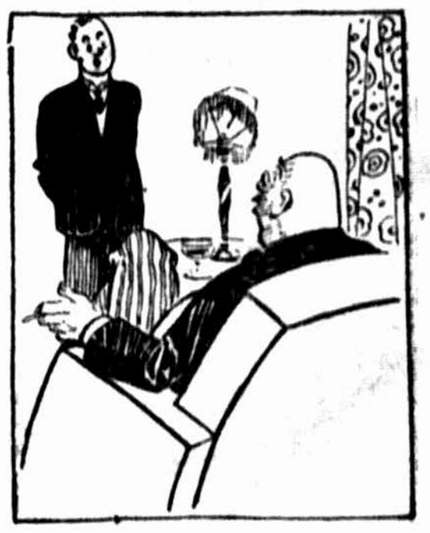
warmth and wit—he could be hasty, rash, injudicious. But, above all, he was a scholar and a gentleman.

A Conservative of a kind, his sense of humanity and of decent behaviour brought sharp words from him on English racial arrogance in India, stung him into 'wicked, disgusting, base, and false' as a criticism of the Jameson Raid.

He loved courage and despised bullying wherever he met it. He loathed the 'hectoring and bragging' of the English music-halls of the 'nineties; accredited to the Prussian Army in 1870, a life-long friend of the Crown Prince, satirised as having 'Bismarck at his horse's head, the Crown Prince holding a stirrup, and the old King of Prussia hoisting him into his saddle,' he refused to stay and record for "The Times" the barbarity of the bombardment of Paris.'

In the seventies and eighties the new journalism caught up with Russell. It had new tricks with which to confound gentlemen of the old school. There were new stylists, too, in the nineties—G. W. Steevens, Winston Churchill, and his biographer-to-be—to match their pens against that which had written of the thin red line tipped with steel'. But in 1899, eighty years old, with his campaigning twenty years behind him, Russell still knew about the spirit of man, and could still speak out what he knew.

It was that in Russell which was not to be outmatched by tricks or style. Interviewed by the "Daily Telegraph" on the Black Week of Defeat, he could say, though he despised the 'policy grafted on crime' which had led to the Boer War, 'English Governments have usually failed to rise to a situation, but the English people never once. It is the way in which sheer national force has corrected Government inefficiency in the greatest crises of our history, which suggests that the strength that is left in England will never be known until her enemies think her beaten.'



"Are you sure you can give my daughter all she wants."

"Quite, sir. She has just said that she wants nothing but me."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"And how did you find the golf balls I recommended last week, sir."

"Ah! That's why I'm back. You see, I didn't."

WHO was it who said that when a married woman begins misbehaving her husband is the last person in town to hear the news?

It was a long time—so it seemed to the watchful, and gossiping neighbours—before Mr. Blank's jealous suspicions became aroused.

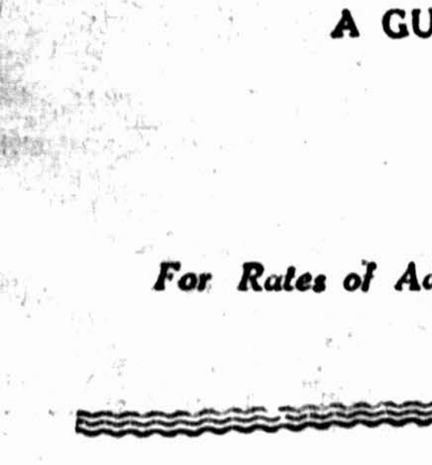
However, once he became convinced that Mrs. Blank's love of admiration had carried her beyond discretion, he proceeded to act.

He sat down and wrote this note to the good-looking bachelor who lived just across the street, and sent it over by special messenger:—

"Sir,—I shall expect you to appear at my office this afternoon at three o'clock to explain why you have been flirting with my wife.—Yours truly, John J. Blank."

The messenger returned with an answer:—

"Dear Mr. Blank,—Your circular letter of even date received and contents noted. Thanks for the invitation. I shall be very glad to attend the meeting.—Sincerely, Horace K. Dash."



Little Jones (at the Red Cross Fancy Dress dance): "This comes of dressing up as a plumber. I shall have to go back for my ticket!"

PERSISTENT questioning during the days when the gardens were open to the public had driven the old gardener to exasperation, and he boiled over when, as he was planting some saplings, a hearty individual breezed along with: "Ah; What sort of trees are you planting there?"

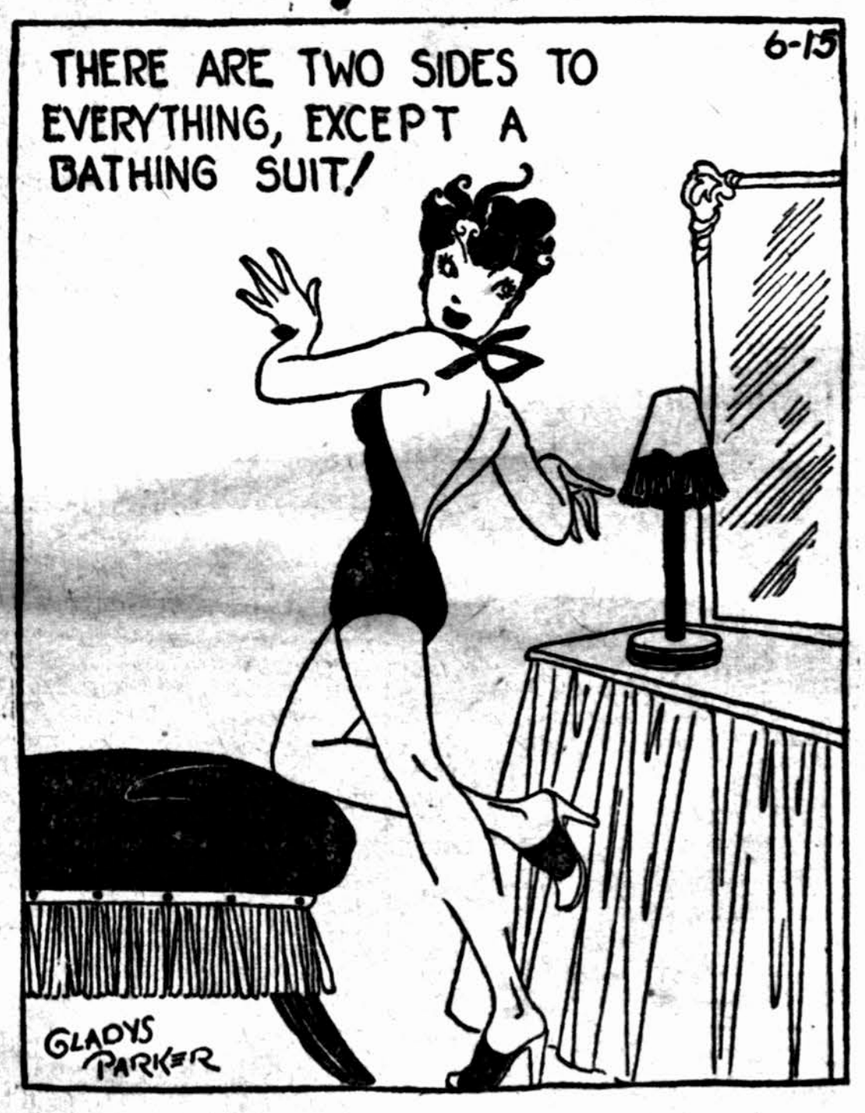
The old gardener straightened his back and almost shouted: "Wooden ones."

* * *

"I SUPPOSE you have a good excuse for that black eye?"

"No. If I'd had a good excuse my wife wouldn't have given me a black eye."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



A CLASS of small girls had to draw a leek.

As a preliminary to the lesson, questions were asked about it and the national emblems of the other countries of the British Isles.

"And now, what is the national flower of England?" inquired the teacher.

"Please, teacher," replied a little girl, "the aspidistra!"

* * *

ASKED the teacher: "Now, if I were to lay five eggs here and two eggs there—how many would I have?"

"You couldn't do it, teacher," replied Jimmy.

WHEN the wife of a well-known canon was first told about the theory of evolution, she protested: "Descended from apes! My dear, we will hope it is not true. But if it is, let us pray that it may not become generally known."

* * *

THE new cook had just arrived.

"Well, I hope you will like it here," remarked the mistress.

"Oh," replied the cook blandly, "I'll shake down all right. You're just the sort of mistress I like—pleasant, 'omely, and not too posh."

MRS. GREEN bought a sundial at a sale and had it erected in her garden. She called in the builder and instructed him to move it to a more suitable place.

"Where would you like me to put it?" asked the builder.

"Under the electric lamp in the porch," she replied. "We shall then be able to see the time when it is dark."

* * *

"THIS is obviously genuine Queen Anne," protested the furniture dealer. "Just note the legs."

"What's the good of that?" retorted the sceptical client. "I never knew Queen Anne."

"This is a fine sort of island to be cast up on."

"Wot yer grousing at, Fatty? We shan't be worried with cannibals, anyway."

A MEETING had just concluded at a certain racecourse, and the secretary had gone home to take a well-earned rest. Just as he was settling down, the telephone bell rang.

"Hello!" said a somewhat uncertain voice. "Is that the shecretary of the receourshe?"

The secretary answered in the affirmative.

"Can you tell me when the course will be opened again?" asked the voice.

"Last week in November," replied the secretary sharply.

"Not before then?"

"No!"

"Gosh!" gasped the voice. "That's going to be awkward. I'm locked in the bar!"

* * *

AFTER the service one Sunday morning the vicar was approached by an old lady who expressed great appreciation over his discourse.

"Why, vicar," she said, "you can never know what your service meant to me. It was just like water to a drowning man."

Tailor (who has been discussing his trade): "And what, sir, if I may ask, was your secret ambition."

Fat One: "To become a jockey!"

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Bombay students have discovered Art—Art with a purpose!

Three weeks ago, we had occasion to comment on the high standard of histrionic talent displayed by Parsi students in the Lovji Cama Trophy Dramatic Competition and wondered how much more undiscovered talent there must be among the students of all the other communities.

Last week we witnessed the Variety Entertainment staged by the Cultural Group of the Bombay Students Union at Sunderbai Hall. And, to say the least, we were greatly impressed.

★

Budding Uday Shankars!

Now, everyone knows what to expect in a "Variety Entertainment"—neither variety nor much entertainment! Usually it means a 'garba' dance, a few songs, a 'Sitar Solo' and about half a dozen speeches.

But the Bombay Students' Union put over something which, for sheer originality, merits high praise.

There were as many as three group dances—including a symbolical ballet, "'Students Arise", on the lines of Uday Shankar's "Rhythm Of Life" and "Labour And Machinery"—and all of them were very well done.

The choreography, footwork and 'mudras' may not have been perfect, but what was lacking in technique was made up by verve and vitality and a delightful audacity which is the perogative of youth. There was grace, too, and a dance critic would have surely discovered one or two budding Uday Shankars and quite a few Simkies and Zohras among the dancers who had lightly stepped from the class-room to the stage.

All the more creditable is the achievement, considering that all these dances were composed by students, the music was composed by students, the settings and costumes were designed by students and the entire production was managed by them.

★

"Living Newspapers"

Besides the dances, they also staged "In The Dug-Out", a brief one-act play of the Russo-German war which was quite good but rather inaudible and a most amusing monosyllabic skit which simply sent the audience into hysterical fits of laughter.

The highlight of the evening, however, was the "Living Newspaper"—dramatic presentation on the stage of important news items like the activities of the Russian guerillas, the heckling of Miss Ellen Wilkinson at the London Labour Rally, Nazi brutalities in France and Labour Strikes in U.S.A.

The "Living Newspaper", as a revolutionary stage technique, made its appearance in America four years ago when a band of intellectuals and artists working for the Theatre Guild of the Works Project Administration, produced "One Third Of A Nation," a dramatised report on the slum conditions of New York.

This is the first time, however, that we have seen a "Living Newspaper" being presented on an Indian stage. The Bombay Students' effort was necessarily amateurish and lacked technical polish and finish.

But as a first attempt it was most excellent and one can only hope that the movement will spread all over India and soon our workers and peasants will be able to receive political education through this highly effective and entertaining medium.

★

She Works For Workers' Theatres

An interested spectator at the Students' Variety Entertainment was Miss Anil D'Silva, the young lady who is running the Workers' Theatre in Bangalore details of which were published in the Sunday "Chronicle" some weeks ago. Her project is conducted on much the same lines though, of course, everything has to be simplified and adapted to the needs of almost illiterate audiences. She told us that the movement, though yet in its infancy, has evoked tremendous enthusiasm among the workers.

Miss D'Silva is on a short visit to Bombay and is discussing with certain local enthusiasts the possibility of organising a Workers' Theatre in this city. She was most enthusiastic about the students' enterprise and thought there was a great scope for harnessing this artistic energy of the students for the political education of the masses.

★

Let America Hear Jawaharlal!

Among those who were joyous about the release of political prisoners must be Maurice Lancaster the youthful "March of Time" man now in India. Ever since he arrived in India it was a constant source of regret with him that he would not have an opportunity of including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his film on India—though it was suggested to him that a shot of the Dehradun jail would be more eloquent and better propaganda for the cause of India!

Almost, it seems, in answer to his special prayers Pandit Jawaharlal is out of jail and Lancaster took the first opportunity of filming the impressive public meeting addressed by Panditji in Lucknow.

But it is not enough to show Jawaharlal Lancaster. Let America hear him—the one man in India who really believes that Time Marches On!

★

Once Upon A Time There Was A King

Yes, how time marches on!

Once upon a time no one in the world made more news than Edward—as Prince of Wales, as King, as the Duke of Windsor, as the husband of Wally Simpson. Every little move he made, what he said, what he ate and with whom he ate, found prominent place on the front pages of the world press.

And yet to-day, it seems, no one is any longer interested in him. **The following extract from all-knowing American news magazine, "Time", reports the British press reaction to the American visit of the Windsors some months ago:—**

A British correspondent in Washington cabled his London Office: "What coverage wanted on visit of Windsors?" Answer came: "Leave to agencies unless essential." A U. S. newshawk asked the Londoner what he would consider "essential." He answered: "I would say that if they were run over, that would be essential."

★

When Old Is New!

The war has upset the book trade and one need not be surprised if at book-stores one is offered 1940 publications as "Hot from the press."

But imagine our surprise to find advertised among "Latest Books" in a Bombay bookseller's catalogue such ancient volumes as The Bible, the complete works of Homer, Tolstoy's "War And Peace", Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" and Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat.

After this we won't be surprised to be offered the stone tablets inscribed with Solomon's wise words or a bronze pillar engraved with Ashoka's edicts among the latest consignment of new publications!

★

We Give You Five Guesses

"A German peace would lead to a new attempt of the Germans to dominate the world. It is absolutely necessary that the Austro-German group be forced into unconditional surrender. This war must continue until the day the Germans will be compelled to beg for peace on their knees. Germany must be crushed so completely that it can do no damage to the world for fifty years to come."

Who wrote that?

We give you five guesses. Churchill? Roosevelt? Stalin? Lloyd George? or Anthony Eden?

No. None of them. It was no other than Hitler's Axis partner, Signor Benito Mussolini, writing in "Popolo d'Italia" in April, 1915!

★

"They" Is A Ghost!

Some of the things Elsa Maxwell, famous giver of parties on a large scale, and column writer of America, has said:

Never be afraid of what THEY think or of what THEY say, because THEY is non-existent—a ghost in the mind. The world is more afraid of THEY than of wars, plagues and thunderstorms.

Take the light things seriously and the serious things lightly.

It isn't wise to show a man what he does to your pulse!

If you have to give a dinner to bores—send it to them!

A man doesn't value anything unless he has to make an effort to get it!

A good hostess should be amused first before she can amuse her guests.

People spend the first part of their lives acquiring things, and the last part getting rid of them, so they can die in peace.

Any woman would rather be unhappy with the man she loves than happy with the man she doesn't.

When a woman swears that she's under forty—it doesn't necessarily prove that she isn't!

★

The Last Laugh

Wife: I want some money.

Husband: Say, what did you do with the last rupee I gave you?

Wife: I spent 4 annas in 1939, 7 annas in 1940 and 5 annas this year.

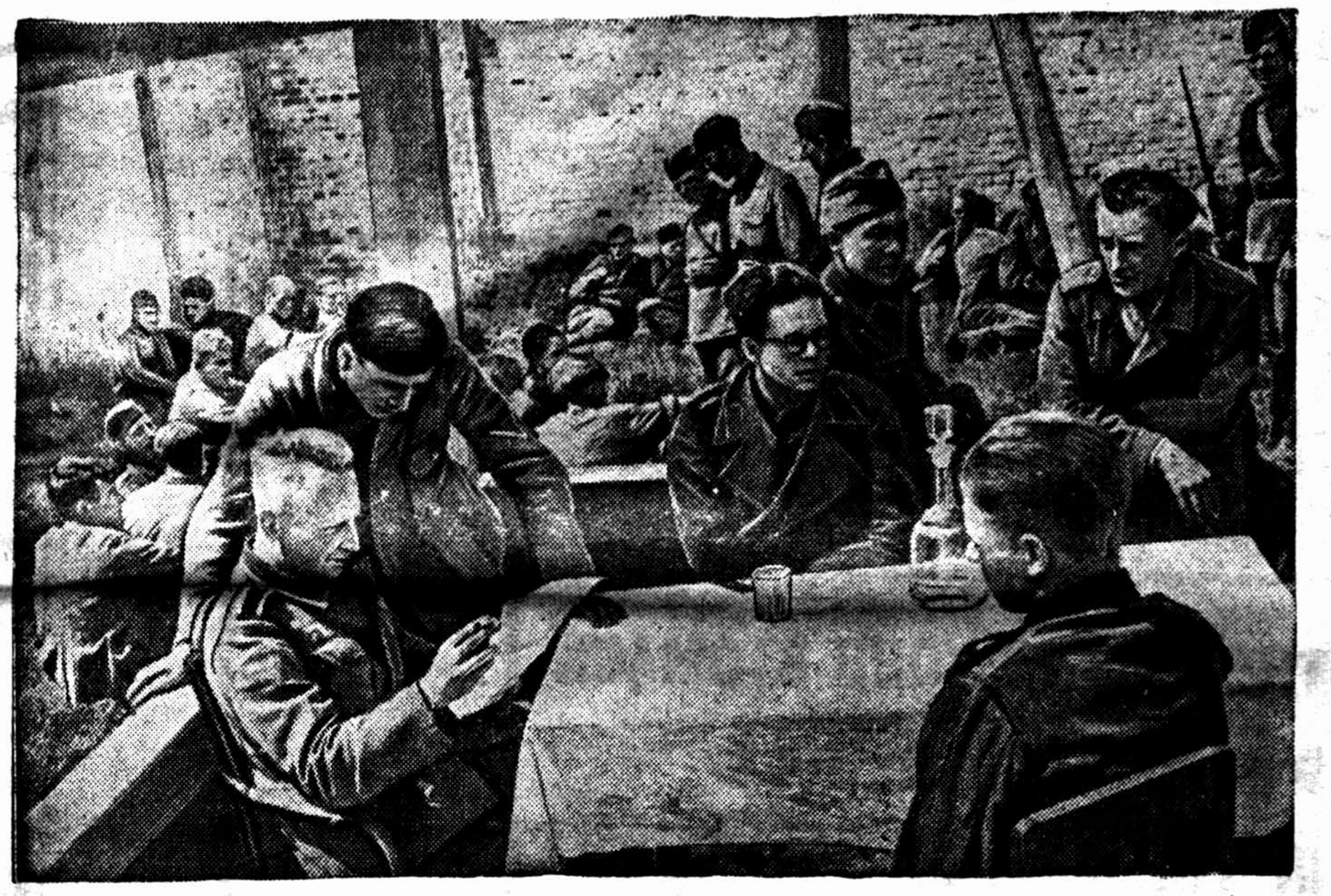
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *Bardoli. Maithilisharan Gupta wrote in his famous Hindi national song "Vishwasth Bardoli—Bharat ki Thermopoylae".*
2. *Artists' quarter of New York.*
3. *Norway.*
4. *Two—Asquith and Lloyd George.*
5. *Rabindranath Tagore and Sir C. V. Raman.*

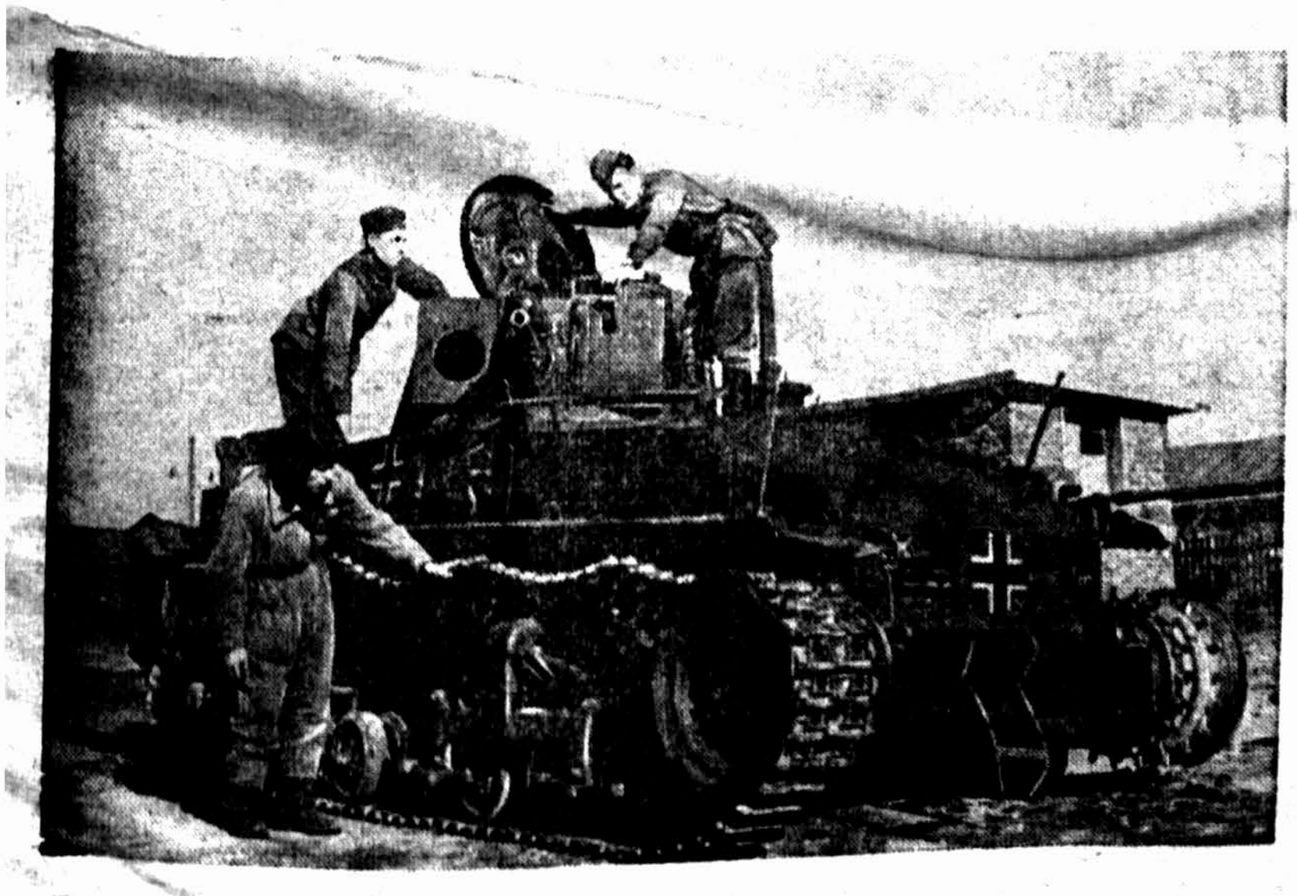
STALIN STEMS THE HITLER TIDE



The reign of plunder, brute force and terrorism of these Fascists has come to an end: German war prisoners in a Soviet Prisoners' Camp. They are receiving treatment in full compliance with the International War Prisoner Usage.

Moment which will go down in history as turning point in struggle against Hitler Germany: Signing of British-Soviet Pact for joint struggle for the destruction of Hitler Germany. Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow is seen signing Agreement. Standing from left to right are: S. P. Kozyrev, J. Russel, Mm. Potrubach, C. Dunlop, V. M. Molotov, J. V. Stalin and J. Trent.

The German Fascists will not eat this meat: Soviet Peasants driving their cattle to the rear to prevent it from falling into German hands.



The end of this Fascist juggernaut's career: Red Army men look over captured German tank.

One reason why Germany's mass air raid attempts on Moscow have failed: Soviet anti-aircraft gunner on guard for Fascist German Air Vultures.

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THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.

RENNIES

Reach your stomach FULL strength

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